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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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24 September 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

BEIJING COMMENTARY ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW311001 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 29 Aug 85

["International Current Events" program commentary: "Apparently Flexible and Relaxed, U.S.-Soviet Relations are Still Rigid and Tense"]

[Text] A characteristic of the current U.S.-Soviet relations is that while apparently flexible and relaxed, they are actually still rigid and tense. Out of consideration of their respective strategic interests, the United States and the Soviet Union have readjusted their policies toward each other to varying degrees since the beginning of this year. This has brought some changes to the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Unlike some times in the past, when their confrontation was rigid and uncompromising and their relations tense, the United States and the Soviet Union have become somewhat flexible this year. The nuclear arms talks that had been suspended for more than a year were resumed in Geneva in March this year, and the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers held two rounds of talks in Geneva and Vienna after a long absence of direct contacts. In early July the two sides agreed to arrange talks between their supreme leaders, Reagan and Gorbachev, in November, the first dialogue between the U.S. and Soviet heads of state in the past 5 years or so.

In addition, the United States and the Soviet Union have held talks at various levels on bilateral economic relations and trade and regional issues such as the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Southern Africa. These multilevel talks on various issues show that the United States and the Soviet Union want to slightly ease their confrontation and tension under the current pressure of a strong international demand for relaxation of tension.

However, some of the relaxation of U.S.-Soviet relations is merely ostensible. The fundamental stance of both sides in vying for hegemonism is not likely to change and a sharp confrontation still exists amid apparent rapprochement. U.S.-Soviet relations are often strained. In their current talks, both sides lack the sincerity to solve problems and use the talks as another means of confrontation and rivalry, although their representatives are seated at the negotiating table exchanging handshakes and pleasantries.

Although the Geneva nuclear arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union have proceeded for months, they have failed to make the slightest progress.

Both have used the negotiating table as a podium for attacking the other and for trading barbs. In their talk on regional issues, the two sides have merely stated their respective views without making the slightest concessions. While conducting various kinds of dialogue, the United States and the Soviet Union have continued to maintain their positions of attacking each other. The only difference is that they keep expressing a desire to improve relations. When their sharp verbal exchanges became red hot, they would allow their disputes to cool off. Two recent disputes between the United States and the Soviet Union illustrate such a situation.

At the end of July, Soviet leader Gorbachev announced a Soviet plan to impose a unilateral moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons for a 5-month period from 6 August through the end of the year and to extend that period if the United States would agree to take a similar step. This Soviet proposal was obviously directed at the United States. President Reagan countered that the proposal was intended to prevent the United States from doing what the Soviet Union had done. After rejecting Gorbachev's proposal, the United States put forward a counterproposal inviting the Soviet Union to send observers to monitor an underground nuclear test in Nevada, the United States. The Soviet Union similarly rejected the U.S. proposal and launched a propaganda offensive accusing the United States of trying to aggravate the nuclear arms race by refusing to suspend its nuclear testing and of trying to legitimize its ever-expanding nuclear arsenal by inviting the Soviet Union to monitor its underground nuclear test.

Faced with the Soviet offensive, the United States turned on its own propaganda machine to make a counterattack, thereby triggering an ever-escalating verbal war. On 20 August President Reagan announced a U.S. plan to conduct an anti-satellite weapons test in the near future. According to the White House, this was designed to eliminate the threat of the Soviet antisatellite system to the United States, restore the military balance between the two nations, and force the Soviet Union to hold talks on limiting these weapons. In a quick response, the Soviet Union harshly denounced Reagan's decision alleging that conducting antisatellite weapons test was a new challenge to the world and evidence that the United States had launched its "Star Wars" plan. In little more than a month, the United States and the Soviet Union have had a heated debate on nuclear testing. Some western observers are afraid that U.S.-Soviet relations, having just relaxed somewhat, may return to the freezing point, the situation it was in last year.

One trouble succeeds another. On 21 August the United States mounted a new offensive against the Soviet Union with the U.S. State Department protesting the Soviet use of a potentially cancer-causing chemical substance to track the movements of U.S. diplomats in the Soviet Union. This shocking piece of news caused a furor in the United States and in the world. Flatly dismissing the accusation, the Soviet Union issued a strongly worded protest to the United States calling the U.S. accusation absurd and an enormous lie aimed at sabotaging bilateral relations.

Judging from these recent incidents, despite their multichannel dialogues, the United States and the Soviet Union are trying to beat each other in winning over world opinion so as to force the other into making compromises and concessions.

Under the current situation, the two sides certainly do not want to carry things to extremes. As their mutual attacks grow red hot, they pull in their reins to somewhat ease the squabbles.

On 23 August a U.S. State Department spokesman told reporters that although U.S.-Soviet conflicts on some issues had sharpened recently, President Reagan still intends to improve relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union received U.S. Agriculture Secretary Block as originally planned in Moscow on 25 August. Upon his arrival in Moscow, Block said that the U.S. accusation of the Soviet use of a chemical against U.S. diplomats would not affect the summit talks.

In light of the above incidents, it is evident that U.S.-Soviet relations are now marked by dialogue and confrontation as well as tension and relaxation. Although they have become somewhat flexible in their gestures and tactics, the two sides will not readily change their opposing stances in vying for hegemonism. U.S.-Soviet relations will continue to be rather unstable for some time to come. Whether or not the upcoming November summit between the United States and the Soviet Union will lead to an improvement of bilateral relations will depend on their actual conduct.

CSO:4005/1403

GENERAL

GORBACHEV SEEKS CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE WITH U.S.

OW040156 Beijing XINHUA in English 0135 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said today that the Soviet Union wants to avoid confrontations with the United States and is hoping for a positive outcome to the upcoming November summit meeting.

Gorbachev told a group of visiting U.S. senators headed by Robert Byrd that he would go to the meeting with President Reagan in Geneva with honest goodwill and called on the Americans to do the same.

The official TASS News Agency quoted Gorbachev as saying that "if the U.S. side displays goodwill, the meeting can produce positive results."

He said the Soviet Union sincerely hopes to bring Soviet-American relations back to the road of normal cooperation to mutual benefits, to have constructive dialogue's started between the two countries and to establish mutual trust, if the least minimum, and respect for the legitimate interests of each other.

Gorbachev also said the positions of USSR and USA, the two biggest military powers in the world, do not agree with each other on a number of issues, but they must make efforts to eliminate nuclear threat and preserve peace.

CSO: 4000/367

GENERAL

SOVIET EXPERT URGES IMPROVED U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

OWO41929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--A leading Soviet America-expert has warned that the United States and the Soviet Union must "use the moment" of the forthcoming Geneva Summit Meeting to improve their relations or "lose this opportunity for a very long time", the WASHINGTON POST reported today.

In an exclusive interview here yesterday, Georgiy Arbatov, director of Moscow's institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, cited arms control as a specific area for accord between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the report said.

According to the report, Arbatov reiterated the Soviet Union's strong concern about recent U.S. actions and statements, and Moscow's readiness to make major proposals, especially in the arms control field, both before and during the summit meeting.

He said that there has been "a serious deterioration" of Soviet-American relations in recent weeks because of the 19 August speech by White House national security adviser Robert McFarlane, the U.S. announcement of an antisatellite weapons test and U.S. charges that Soviet secret police had used "tracking chemicals" against U.S. diplomats.

In that speech, McFarlane urged the Soviet Union to make a shift in its approach saying that without such a change, even "incremental improvements will be extremely hard to reach."

Arbatov said that the speech was "absolutely negative" and showed "just how to ruin the relations" between the two countries.

Arbatov declined to discuss the details of Soviet proposals which Gorbachev said earlier he was prepared to submit at the Geneva meeting, but suggested that some of them might be proposed to Washington through diplomatic channels before the November meeting in order to improve chances for a meeting of minds in Geneva.

He said the proposals now on the table in the Geneva arms talks and other arms control meetings are "not the last word". Moreover, the Soviet Union may make proposals in fields which have not been covered until now, he said.

GENERAL

GUANGMING RIBAO ON U.S.-SOVIET CONFRONTATION

HK301155 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 85 p 1

["International Commentary" by Washington-based reporter Wang Deming [3769 1795 6900]: "A New Round of U.S.-USSR Confrontation"]

[Text] Although the United States and the Soviet Union have decided to hold a summit meeting in November, their relations do not seem a bit relaxed in recent months. Late last month, both countries exchanged "peace offensives" by putting forward a proposal for suspending all nuclear tests and by inviting the other side to observe its own nuclear tests. In recent days, the United States staged three new offensives in the diplomatic and military fields against the Soviets. This development has attracted the attention of observers here.

The first offensive: McFarlane, assistant to the president for national security affairs, gave a speech on 19 August which included a comprehensive review of U.S.-Soviet relations and accused the Soviet Union of deploying intermediate-range missiles in Europe, continuing to occupy Afghanistan, and producing chemical weapons. He said that the arms race between the superpowers had intensified because of the Soviet Union's arms expansion. "If the Soviet Union does not change its attitude on military and international security issues, it will be hard to expect even slight improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations." Some White House officials frankly admitted that McFarlane's speech was not prepared for the American audience but was particularly aimed at the leaders of the Kremlin. The media here pointed out that McFarlane's speech set an inauspicious tune for the U.S. position at the coming U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

The second offensive: President Reagan announced on 20 August that the United States will for the first time carry out a test of an antisatellite weapon using a space object as the target. White House spokesman Speakes said: "It is necessary to carry out this experiment in order to cope with the obvious threat from the Soviet space military plan." He also said that this U.S. test "may prompt the Soviet Union to conclude with the United States an agreement on restricting such space weapons. So, it is groundless to hold that this test will adversely affect the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting." However, many people do not agree with this official viewpoint. JINI [1015 1441], executive officer of the American Arms Control Association, said: "This U.S. Government move means that the arms race around antisatellite weapons will obviously be escalated." Another commentator, Wilson, also sharply pointed out: The U.S. Government obviously thinks that if the test is successful in autumn, it will strengthen Reagan's position at the summit meeting."

The third offensive: On 21 August, the U.S. Government exposed the use of some poisonous chemicals by the Soviet secret police to track the activities of American diplomats at the U.S. Embassy and other American people in the Soviet Union. Reportedly, this chemical dust is sprayed on the tires or other parts of the autos of the Americans, then any Soviet citizen who makes contact with the Americans may be tainted with the spy-powder on their hands and clothes. This enables the KGB agents to track the whereabouts of the Americans. This exposure greatly shocked the American public and aroused an outcry of public opinion. A newspaper here said: "This matter has added new complexity to U.S.-Soviet relations which are full of contradictions."

It is not accidental that the United States has staged three consecutive offensives against the Soviet Union in a few days. Reportedly, a White House official said that these three matters are interrelated and they "will make the Soviets aware that the Americans have some disgruntlement in their minds." Of course, the Soviet Union is also discontent with such moves by the United States. Radio Moscow pointed out that the United States is poisoning relations between the two countries.

Both superpowers are trying to win support from international opinion before the opening of their summit meeting. However, their ineffective "peace offensives" and the above-mentioned new offensives have made people doubt whether the summit meeting can achieve any substantive results under these circumstances and under opening of the summit meeting. People are closely watching the development of U.S.-Soviet relations.

CSO: 4005/1403

GENERAL

GORBACHEV ACCUSES U.S., JAPAN OF AGGRESSIVE POLICY

OW051542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--An international seminar marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over Japan opened in the Soviet far east city of Khabarovsk today with the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev accusing the United States of pursuing a policy of aggression in the Asian-Pacific region and reviving militarism in Japan.

Gorbachev made the accusation in a letter to the seminar in which he urged Asian countries to take a common stand on the security question of Asia, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

Vladimir Orlov, vice-president of the Supreme Soviet, said at the seminar the Indian Ocean has become a dangerous hotbed of American military provocation. He added that Washington is turning Asia into an arena of nuclear missiles.

Orlov accused Japan of strengthening its military and political ties with the United States. He also reiterated his country's desire for better Soviet-Japanese relations on the basis of good-neighborliness, mutual trust and mutual benefit.

Orlov repeated Moscow's proposal for a Pan-Asian conference to settle regional problems peacefully.

The seminar, sponsored by the Soviet Afro-Asian solidarity committee, the Soviet peace committee and other organizations, was attended by 34 countries including the United States, Japan and Federal Republic of Germany. It closes 7 September.

CSO: 4000/367

GENERAL

XINHUA REPORTS VOROTNIKOV-LE DUAN MEETING

OW052219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Communist Party general secretary Le Duan discussed some "urgent international issues" at a meeting held here recently with Vitaly I. Vorotnikov, a politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party.

Without revealing the exact date of the meeting, the Vietnam News Agency (VNA) reported that the two sides shared identical views on the source of tension in the current international situation.

The two sides strongly condemned "U.S. imperialism and its allies" for their "aggressive policy" in Asia, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean and expressed their hope to find solutions to problems concerning peace and security acceptable to the concerned parties, the VNA said.

Judging from the VNA's report, observers here noted, Hanoi failed to make a positive response to Soviet party leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev's earlier proposal to hold a conference on the security in Asia.

The report said the Soviet Union supported efforts by Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh regime to stabilize the situation in southeast Asia while Hanoi voiced its full support for Moscow's foreign policy.

The two sides also expressed their desire to see further strengthened "overall cooperation" between the two countries based on a friendship treaty signed in 1978.

Two other senior Vietnamese leaders Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong also attended the meeting.

Vorotnikov, who headed a delegation to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's independence on 2 September, left for home yesterday.

CSO: 4000/367

GENERAL

'FEAR OF OPPRESSION' FORCES AFGHAN TEACHERS OUT

OW041834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Many Afghan teachers have left their homeland for fear of oppression by the Soviet-stalled Karmal regime, the "Afghan realities" quoted an Afghan woman teacher as saying.

The fortnightly bulletin carried in its latest issue an interview with Mrs Salma, who, together with her family, recently arrived in Pakistan as a refugee.

Mrs Salma, a teacher in Kabul for 25 years, formerly taught at Microrayan Middle School. She said in her school alone, 20 female teachers left the country along with their families last year.

She said all teachers were compelled to praise Soviet leaders and appreciate their assistance and friendship in the first half of every class period.

She said, Russian language and political lessons start from the fourth grade in schools and Russian language teachers are all Russians.

Asked why she left Afghanistan, she said her two sons were under serious threats and pressure and her daughter got involved in a fight with a Russian lady on a city bus after refusing to vacate her seat for the latter. Besides, she added, her husband had also been detained and interrogated several times.

CSO: 4000/367

UNITED STATES

REAGAN WELCOMES GORBACHEV STATEMENT ON SUMMIT

OW031952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1942 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan today welcomed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's statement that he was prepared to submit "serious proposals" to the United States at the upcoming summit in Geneva on November 19 and 20.

In a belated response to Gorbachev's interview with TIME magazine released on Sunday, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said that Reagan "is taking a serious approach to the relationship" between the United States and the Soviet Union and has indicated that he "is willing to meet the Soviets halfway in an effort to solve problems."

The president hopes that the summit meeting will lead to a resolution of the problems between the two countries and set "an agenda for the future", Speakes said.

In his interview with TIME magazine, Gorbachev said that he wants to have "a meaningful and businesslike talk" with Reagan and that he is "preparing serious proposals" for the summit and "pinning serious hope on it." At the same time, he charged that the Reagan administration had conducted a "campaign of hatred" against Moscow and relations between the two countries "are continuing to deteriorate."

Commenting on the charge, Speakes said, the U.S. views of the cause of present U.S.-Soviet tension are quite different from those presented by Gorbachev, but "we do not want to enter into a debate in the media."

He disclosed that "preparations for the meeting in Geneva are best conducted through confidential diplomatic channels."

But he indicated that Reagan has not changed his views about the research on the strategic defense initiative. The "star wars" program denounced by Gorbachev as "insurmountable obstacle" to any arms control agreements between the two countries.

Meanwhile, U.S. Senate majority [as received] leader Robert Byrd said after meeting with Gorbachev in Moscow today that he felt "a little more optimistic" about the U.S.-Soviet summit.

Speaking on American National Broadcasting Company's "Today" show, Byrd said he got the impression from the meeting that the Soviet leader has "showed movement".

CSO: 4000/367.

SOVIET UNION

CPSU, PCF ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON COOPERATION

OW031950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--The Soviet and French communist parties have stressed cooperation between the two countries as "an important element of peace and security" in Europe and the world.

A joint statement issued after a meeting here yesterday between the two party leaders Mikhail Gorbachev and Georges Marchais said that the Soviet-French ties are needed for economic and social development of the two nations.

The statement affirmed the right of the people in the world to choose their own social systems and ways of life. It is a requirement of the time to uphold the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, it said.

The joint statement said the American "star wars" program far from ending the arms race spreads it to outer space.

The two communist parties, the statement said, are in favor of a ban on any militarization of outer space and call for an immediate freeze of the deployment of nuclear missiles in the west and in the east.

It would be of exceptional significance that all nuclear powers commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, just like what the Soviet Union and China have done, the statement said.

CSO: 4000/368

SOVIET UNION

JINGJI RIBAO LINKS WAR ANNIVERSARY WITH SOVIET AID

HK150935 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Zhu Guisheng [2612 6311 3932]: "The Soviet Red Army in the Far East War Theater -- in Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Anti-Japanese War and World War II]

[Text] On 2 September, 1945, Japanese Foreign Minister Shigemitsu Mamoru and Chief of Staff Umezu signed the surrender documents, aboard the U.S. flagship "Missouri" in Tokyo Bay and surrendered to representative of the allies and the Allied powers' Supreme Commander General McArthur, U.S. representative Admiral Nimitz, China's representative General Hsu Yung-chang, British representative Admiral Fraser, Soviet representative General (Tseliveyak), [jie li wei ya ke 2638 0441 4850 0068 4430] and representatives of Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands and New Zealand. The Chinese people's anti-Japanese war and the anti-Fascist World War II triumphantly came to an end.

China's victory in this war, meant not only victory for the Chinese nation but also victory for all oppressed nations in the far east, including the Japanese nation. It is a key to tomorrow for the whole of Asia and also for all of mankind." This was a prediction by well-known Japanese internationalist fighter Hasegawa published in the HSIN HUA JIH PAO of our country at that time. When Japanese militarists were wantonly slaughtering the Chinese people with butchers' knives dripping with blood, she hit out at the Japanese Fascist aggressors in the pen name of (lu-chuan-ying-zi) [4845 1557 5391 1311]: "I love China, because it is my new homeland...I hate the militarists who are slaughtering the Chinese people." "I want to shout at the Japanese soldiers: 'Do not shed your blood for nothing. Your enemy is not here across the sea.'"

Hasegawa's voice not only gave expression to the Japanese people's anti-war feelings and their sympathy for the Chinese people but at the same time reflected all mankind's hatred against Japanese Fascism and support for the Chinese people.

Support for the War to Defend Wuhan

On 7 July 1937, after the Japanese militarists launched an all-out war of aggression against China, the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International issued a declaration to the international proletariat pointing out: "The Chinese people's war of liberation is the most important

component part of the general struggle of the proletariat of the world and all progressive mankind against barbarous fascist oppression." The communist parties of various countries and their people expressed their sympathy for China's war of resistance in various forms and supported and aided the Chinese people's anti-Japanese war. The most prominent in response was the first socialist country, the Soviet Union.

After the Japanese militarists' all-out invasion of China, the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang entered into cooperation for the second time forming an anti-japanese national front and calling upon and organizing the people throughout the country to rise bravely in resistance and drown the Japanese aggressor troops in the vast ocean of people's war. On 21 August, 1937, the Soviet Government took the initiative to sign with the Chinese Government the "Sino-Soviet Nonaggression Treaty." "Both sides condemn war as a means of settling international disputes." The signing of this treaty was great diplomatic and moral support for the Chinese government, spiritual inspiration for the Chinese people and heavy blow to the Japanese aggressors. The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs was in a state of great terror and considered that "the signing of a nonaggression treaty between China and the Soviet Union would actually constitute the greatest threat to Japan." In a commentary, the *PARIST-JOURNAL* of France said: "The signing of the Sino-Soviet Nonaggression Treaty is the first rocket fired into the neck of a tough ox."

The Soviet Government gave China not only diplomatic and moral support but also tremendous material aid. It provided China with US 3450 million in loans from 1938 to 1940, enabling the latter to obtain large supplies of arms from the Soviet Union. From October 1937 to September 1939, the Soviet Union gave China an estimated total of 985 airplanes, 82 tanks, 1,300-plus artillery pieces, 1,400-odd machineguns, and other military supplies. The Soviet Union also sent 3,665 military experts to China to train Chinese military officers and help them prepare for fighting, and to take a direct part in the war of resistance against the Japanese troops. The Soviet volunteer air force team, in particular, got directly involved in the battle to defend Wuhan and other areas, dealing the Japanese aggressor troops a heavy blow and making important contributions toward the national liberation of the Chinese people.

After the Soviet volunteer air force team's involvement in war, the Japanese aggressor troops' morale plunged. It turned out that the established base for Japanese bombers were all within 50 kilometers of the front. After the appearance of the Soviet volunteer air force team, the Japanese Air Force was forced to transfer to a base 500 or 600 kilometers away from the front. The Soviet air force volunteers being clear about what to love and what to hate fought, filled with a sense of righteousness, great passion, and a high level of internationalist spirit. A bomber brigade [da du 1129 7130] head, (Kuli-shenko) [ku li shen ke 1655 6849 3947 4430], said: "To tell the truth, I feel as if my own motherland were suffering a disaster. I feel like the Chinese people being hit by a disaster. I take it hard every time I see the Japanese airplanes destroy buildings and people flee in groups." It was filled with such feelings of passion that they participated in war. So they fought with brilliant records. On 18 February 1938, they subjected the Japanese air force to a crushing defeat in an air battle over Wuhan. On 23 April the same

year, the Soviet volunteer air force team flew far away to Taiwan bombing Japanese air force bases, with another victory achieved. On 29 April, over Hanyang and Huanggang, they had an air battle with 36 Japanese airplanes, downing 21 and sending the other 15 running pell-mell, with a further victory to their credit.

The Soviet aviators fought bravely, thinking nothing of their own lives. More than 100 of them had their blood sprinkled along a long air lane, their lives sacrificed to China's war of resistance. The names of bomber brigade head Kulishenko, fighter brigade head [la he man nuo fu 2139 6378 2581 6179 1133] and other heroes will forever live in the memories of the Chinese people. Today, Wuhzplt city's monument to Soviet martyrs standing at the middle reaches of the Chang Jiang symbolizes eternal friendship between the people of China and the Soviet Union.

Of course, the Soviet Union's helping China was first of all the fulfillment of a socialist country's international obligations. Helping the Chinese people in resisting Fascist aggressors was at the same time also prompted by the consideration of the Soviet Union's own safety. We know that on the eve of the Soviet war to defend itself, the Soviet Union was in an extremely perilous position. In the west, Hitler was poised for action, bent on attacking the Soviet Union. In the east, Japanese militarists had in 1938 and 1939 twice carried out provocations on the Soviet-Chinese border and the Soviet-Mongolian border, testing the Soviet army's strength. Therefore, the Soviet Union was particularly prudent in its policy toward Germany and Japan, lest it be put in the plight of fighting on two fronts. In the autumn of 1940, before Soviet General (Kuikov) [cui ke fu 1508 0668 1133] went to China as a military attache and as Chiang Kai-shek's military advisor, Stalin personally received him and spoke to him in all sincerity: "Comrade (Kuikov), your task is not just to help Chiang Kai-shek and his generals in learning how to use the weapons from us. It is also to bolster Chiang Kai-shek's confidence in triumphing over the Japanese aggressors. With confidence in victory, Chiang Kai-shek will not compromise with the aggressors....Comrade (Kuikov), your task and that of the whole body of our personnel stationed in China, are to bind the Japanese aggressors' hands and feet tightly. Only when the Japanese aggressors' hands and feet are bound tightly can we avoid fighting on two fronts when the German aggressors attack us..."

General (Kuikov) and his party arrived at Chongqing on the eve of 1941 and immediately set to work.

Facts proved Stalin's foresight. Thanks to the CPC's persistence and its efforts, the Chinese people's anti-Japanese national united front, though beset with difficulties, was not disrupted. The Chinese people doggedly carried on a hard and remarkable anti-Japanese war. Through more than a dozen major battles and numerous battles fought by guerrillas scattered every where behind enemy lines, large numbers of Japanese aggressors troops were pinned down, involved in wars of attrition, or wiped out, so that they did not dare to get involved with the Soviet Union in the north. After Germany attacked the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941, the Japanese militarists carried out an unusually large military exercise of its Guandong army in northeast China in

the first half of July, poised for action in a vain attempt to attack the Soviet Union. But on the Soviet-German battlefield, the Soviet army bravely resisted and smashed Hitler's "blitz" plan, thus turning the war into a protracted one. In the remote eastern part of the Soviet Union, the Soviet army all the time maintained a powerful force kept in a state of combat readiness, and did not transfer main forces to the west. The ever alert Japanese militarists saw no benefit in an attack on the Soviet Union. Given the crushing defeats of Britain, France, and the Netherlands in Western Europe and their inability to turn their attention to the east, the Japanese aggressors could not wait to seize their colonies and those of the United States in Southeast Asia and their rich strategic resources. In addition, Japan wanted to blockade from the south all international routes for foreign aid to China. Therefore, "the supreme army headquarters decided on 9 August to give up the attempt to solve the problem of the north in 1941 and instead adopted the guideline of concentrating on a push southward, no matter how the Soviet-German war developed."

On 7 December 1941, Japan started the Pacific War. On the 8th, the United States and Britain declared war on Japan. On the 9th, China officially declared war on Japan after 4 and 1/2 years of involvement in a war of resistance. At this time, China proposed that the seven countries of China, Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands, Australia, and New Zealand should enter into an alliance, each tapping human resources to the full in a joint effort to wipe out the enemy and no one allowed to have separate peace talks with the enemy. On 22 December, U.S. President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill met in Washington reaffirming the strategy of "Europe first and Asia later," working out the draft of a declaration of United Nations, adopting China's proposal, and solemnly declaring that no one of the allies should have separate peace talks with the enemy. On 1 January 1942, 26 nations, including the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and so forth signed a "United Nations declaration." Therefore, China officially entered into an alliance with the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and other countries.

On 31 December, after consultations with Britain, Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and other countries, Roosevelt cabled Chiang Kai-shek proposing the establishment of a war theater in China, with Chiang Kai-shek as commander directing the operations of the allied forces in the areas of China, Thailand, and Vietnam. Chiang Kai-shek expressed agreement and asked Roosevelt to recommend a top-ranking general as the war theater's chief of staff. In early 1942, General Stilwell was appointed as chief of staff for the war theater of China and as Chiang's adviser. Meanwhile, he acted simultaneously as the representative of the U.S. Army and commander of the U.S. Army in the China-India-Burma theater of war. He was also in charge of the allocation of goods and materials on lease, and other relevant tasks.

"Given such a situation," General (Kuikov) recalled, "I think that as general military adviser in China, I have nothing to do. It is inappropriate and even harmful to compete with General Stilwell as military adviser." Therefore, in April, 1942, General (Kuikov) and other Soviet advisors withdrew from China and returned to the country to participate in the Soviet Union's war to defend the country.

Throughout the period of the Soviet Union's war to defend the country, despite extremely great tension in the war against Germany on the western front, the Soviet Supreme Command all the time posted large numbers of troops in the Far East to pin down Japanese troops and prevent their movement. At the most crucial stage of Moscow's war to defend the country (at the end of 1941) and the Battle of Stalingrad (in the second half on 1942), every time the Soviet Union transferred a division from the Far East to reinforce the western front it immediately sent up a new division as a replacement, maintaining at all times an edge over the Japanese army.

Though Japan had signed a treaty of neutrality with the Soviet Union (13 April 1941), the Japanese side once and again breached it throughout the war, helping Germany in its war against the Soviet Union. Japan constantly supplied Berlin with relevant information about the Soviet Union. In the period of war about 200 Soviet ships were detained and inspected by Japanese warships. Some vessels were permanently detained and eighteen were sunk. So Japan had all along followed a hostile policy toward the Soviet Union.

On the problem of the Soviet Union fighting with Japan, Stalin said as early as at the Teheran meeting: "...Once Germany is finally defeated, there is the possibility of transferring the necessary reinforcements to Siberia. Then we can unite in fighting Japan." At the Yalta Conference (February 1945), the United States and Britain satisfied the Soviet Union's political demands. Therefore, "the leaders of the three powers -- the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain -- agreed that 2 or 3 months after Germany's surrender and the end of the European war, the Soviet Union should join the allies in fighting Japan..." "The Soviet Union itself expressed readiness to sign with the Nationalist government of China a Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship and alliance, so that it could use its armed forces to help China in realizing its aim of being emancipated from Japan's shackles."

To carry out the decision unanimously agreed upon by the allies, the Soviet Union declared on 5 April 1945 the annulment of the Japanese-Soviet treaty of neutrality. Meanwhile, it actively prepared for war and transferred large quantities of the Soviet army's supplies and gear from Europe to the Far East, ready to enter into war with Japan.

On 8 August, 1945, the Soviet government issued a statement to the Japanese government through the Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union: The Soviet Union had joined the United States, Britain, and China in accepting the Potsdam Declaration. Because Japan had refused to accept this proclamation, the Soviet Union considered itself to be in a state of war with Japan from 9 August.

Defeat Japan's Guandong Army

On the night of 8 August, 1.74 million strong army (including the Pacific Fleet and the Amur River Red Banner Flotilla attached to the fleet) under the command of Marshal [ya mi hua xi lie fu si ji 0068 4717 5478 6007 0441 1133 2448 1015] teamed up, in three front armies, with units of the people's army of Mongolia, launching a powerful offensive against Japan's Guandong Army occupying Northeast China with the suddenness of a thunderbolt. Then an attack was launched against the northern part of Korea, south Sakhalin Island and the

Kuril Islands. The Soviet army pushed forward with wonderful speed. The whole battle lasted only 23 days. The Guandong Army of Japan was utterly defeated. All the above areas were liberated. The three front armies captured a total of 594,000 enemy officers and soldiers; seized 4,300 guns, 686 tanks, 861 airplanes, and other weapons, ammunition, and so forth.

After the Soviet Union's declaration of war on Japan, Mao Zedong, chairman of the CPC Central Committee, issued on 9 August the statement, "The last battle with the Japanese renegades," with a mobilization order to the people of the whole country to finally defeat the Japanese aggressors. He pointed out: "With such a move on the part of the Soviet Union, the time of the war against Japan will be greatly shortened.

Under these circumstances, all anti-Japanese forces among the Chinese people should launch a nationwide counterattack, closely and effectively teaming up with the Soviet Union and other allies in fighting." The regular units of our liberated areas quickly moved into Northeast China, joining the anti-Japanese allied forces in Northeast China, joining the anti-Japanese allied forces in Northeast China in effectively fighting together with the Soviet army, and participating in the glorious battle to liberate Northeast China.

Soviet participation in the anti-Japanese war, its defeat of Japan's Guandong Army and its liberation of Northeast China and the northern part of Korea hastened Japan's surrender, thus shortening the duration of World War II and constituting important contributions toward the thorough defeat of Japanese imperialism.

The Soviet army made no small sacrifices in liberating Northeast China, and many of its commanders and fighters lost their precious lives. The monuments to Soviet martyrs standing today in Harbin and Dalian City are symbols of friendship forged with blood between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4005/1405

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

USSR OCCUPATION PROTESTED--Tokyo, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--The Japanese Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) today held a meeting in a downtown street in Tokyo to protest against the Soviet occupation of Japanese northern territories. In his speech at the meeting, chairman of the LDP executive council Shin Kanemaru said: "The Soviet Union is not sincere. The conclusion can be drawn from the Soviet attitude on its illegitimate occupation of Japan's northern territories." We must insist that the Soviet Union return the northern territories and that no peace treaty be concluded with the Soviet Union unless the problem is solved," he said. The Soviet Union occupied Japan's northern islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Storofu and Kunashiri on 3 September, 1945. The LDP has set the date as the day to "protest against the Soviet occupation of the northern territories." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2019 GMT 3 Sep 85]

CSO: 4000/370

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

TAMIL LEADER REPEATS CALL FOR SEPARATE STATE

OW310240 Beijing XINHUA in English 2111 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--Sri Lankan Tamil militant leader S. C. Chandrahasan today said a separate Tamil state would be the only lasting solution to the island's ethnic problem, according to a PTI report from the southern Indian city of Madras.

Chandrahasan, convener of the organization for the protection of Tamils of Eelam from genocide, was deported to the United States last week and returned to Madras yesterday after the Indian government revoked the deportation order against him.

He said he would not ask any of the Tamil groups to participate in the negotiations with the Sri Lankan government until the deportation of two other Tamil militant leaders were revoked, the report added.

Indian newspapers reported that the deportation of Chandrahasan and two other Tamil militant leaders had touched off wide-spread protests in south Indian state of Tamil Nadu and had created a furore in both houses of the Indian parliament.

The Indian government permitted Chandrahasan to stay on in India following his personal appeal to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

CSO: 4000/368

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER ON NEXT ROUND OF TALKS

OW041839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said here today that the sixth round of indirect talks on Afghanistan in mid-December will be difficult because it will focus on withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country.

Talking to newsmen on his return from Geneva after leading a Pakistan delegation to the fifth round of Afghan talks late last month, he said Pakistan does not at this stage visualize an early breakthrough in the Geneva process.

He said Pakistan expects that discussions during the sixth round will relate to the finalization of instrument four of the comprehensive settlement dealing with the core issue of the timetable for Soviet troop withdrawal.

About the fifth round, Sahabzada Yaqub said its formal sessions were delayed because of the insistence of the Kabul delegation on direct talks, which Pakistan rejected.

He said he will discuss the Afghan issue with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and a number of foreign ministers during the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in New York in anticipation of the Unga debate on Afghanistan which is expected to be held in November.

Speaking of the response of the U.S. and the USSR to the international guarantees, the foreign minister said the important thing to note is that both superpowers have strongly and unambiguously supported the Geneva process.

CSO: 4000/368

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN PREPARED FOR FUTURE NUCLEAR PLANTS

OW012028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1957 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Islamabad, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--Pakistan scientists have made substantial achievements in mastering the techniques of modifying and updating systems of the country's only nuclear power plant of Karachi (Kanupp), a local press report said today.

Though Canada stopped supplying fuel and spare parts for the plant, the Pakistani scientists have over the past five years developed and mastered all the techniques involved in the whole gambit of mining and processing of uranium and running the plant to its optimum capacity. The plant supplies 0.4 percent of the total energy consumption.

Successful mastering of complex computers, control and instrumentation systems provides a sound basis for the development of Pakistan's future nuclear power plants, the report said.

The control and instrumentation group at Kanupp has set up a small-scale simulation facility which serves as a development tool for acquiring thorough understanding of the various control loops before carrying out any modifications.

Modular spares are also being developed within Kanupp to keep its aging electronic instrumentation in operation.

CSO: 4000/368

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

DEVELOPING RELATIONS WITH INDIA--China has expressed its sincere desire to improve relations with India and to settle the boundary question. The Chinese vice premier, Mr Yao Yilin, told a visiting delegation of the All India Newspaper Editors Conference in Beijing yesterday that the two countries should develop contacts in the cultural, economic and political fields. Mr Yao reiterated Beijing's invitation to the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and said China is looking forward to his visit. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Sep 85]

CSO: 4000/368

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG YINGCHAO SPEECH TO DALIAN CPPCC COMMITTEE

OW280815 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0806 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug (XINHUA)--Today's RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO carried comrade Deng Yingchao's speech given at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth Dalian City CPPCC Committee on 29 July 1985. Her speech reads in full as follows:

I am especially happy to be able to attend the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth Dalian City CPPCC Committee today. This is also an opportunity for me to learn from you. First I wish to extend my regards and respect to you comrades!

The central topics of this session are the adjustment of the leading group in order to replace some old ones with new people, and the exchange of experiences in making suggestions for building the four modernizations. I now present three hopes that the CPPCC National Committee may help various provincial and city CPPCC committees unfold their work in a better way in the future.

First, it is necessary to mutually exchange information and let members of CPPCC committees see party documents from time to time. In this respect, I hope that CPPCC committee members who are also party members should assume a greater responsibility. We have the responsibility to inform various democratic parties, mass organizations, and nonparty personnel of the current situation and let them know the party's principles and policies, thus enabling them to understand the situation and know how to give full play to their respective roles.

Second, in carrying out CPPCC work, we should carry forward the fine tradition of political consultation, democratic supervision, cooperation in various works, making friends, and self-education. We must exchange information, for otherwise we cannot supervise each other. We should also develop the spirit of democracy or supervision cannot have a good foundation. These two things are related and complement each other.

Third, I hope that comrades will make suggestions to the CPPCC National Committee. I hope you make criticism and comments concerning shortcomings of the work of the CPPCC National Committee. I especially hope that chairmen and members of the presidiums of various CPPCC Committees and responsible comrades of various democratic parties write letters to us from time to time and not hesitate because of minor suggestions.

Comrade Hu Yaobang told us that first we should know the situation and second we should work hard. How can we ask others to work hard if they do not know the situation? Without knowing the situation, the work will be done blindly. On the question of mutually exchanging information, I hope that the Dalian City CPPCC Committee will do even better. On the question of working hard, we should be good at selecting and promoting capable people, whether they are CPPCC members or not, to enable them to play a greater role in promoting our cause. At the same time, I hope that you comrades will make comments about RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO. Please look at it critically and point out any mistakes, even a single word, because "the divergence of the slightest fraction can make a difference of 1,000 li!" The difference of one word may sometimes have a great influence. Therefore, comrades, please do not think that a single word is not important enough to require a correction. When we see RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO and RENMIN RIBAO, we should see them in a serious and responsible manner and point out their mistakes as soon as we find them.

Dalian City has better conditions for unfolding united front work than other places. Dalian has very good natural conditions with convenient sea, ground, and air transportation and a population of nearly 5 million. This is a large working place. We should unite and work hard for the realization of the four modernizations and revitalizing the Chinese nation. You have a large population of 5 million and ample scope for your work at home. In addition, you have many chances for contacts with foreign friends, so you must also do a good job in international united front work.

I hope you make good use of these superior conditions not found in the hinterland and give full play to the superiority of this industrial port city. Comrades who know the English language should further improve their skill. Comrades who do not know the English language should learn it. Our party's Comrade Xu Teli is over 50 but he still went to France to participate in a work-study program. We should learn foreign languages, especially Japanese, because there are overseas Japanese in Dalian. We should establish a good relationship with them and give full play to their role.

In implementing the policy of opening to the outside world, we should demonstrate the new look of people in Dalian and of Chinese people's socialism to all international friends and show them the new atmosphere so that they truly understand us. In our talks with international

friends, we can also increase our own understanding and promote friendship with them. Many foreign seamen are coming to Dalian Port, and we should talk with them and become good friends with them. Comrades present here today should all act like that. I hope you make achievements in this respect, gain experience in this field, and then spread your experience to other parts of the country for reference. Through frequent contacts with foreigners, we should demonstrate that we are citizens of socialist China and learn modestly from them things we do not know. We should pay attention to the art of verbal communication and achieve gains through each conversation. In this way, we can make greater and greater achievements in our work day by day.

CSO: 4005/1402

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI PENG CALLS ON LIAONING PEOPLE TO COMBAT FLOODS

OW280901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1647 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Article by reporters Li Xinyan and Zhang Minhua]

[Text] After being briefed on floods in Liaoning by telephone from Shenyang on the evening of 25 August by Yang Zhenhuai, responsible person of the work team and secretary general of the Central Flood Prevention General Headquarters and vice minister of water resources and electric power, Vice Premier Li Peng asked the work team to extend warm regards to all the cadres, masses, and PLA commanders and fighters on behalf of the State Council. He hoped that they would unremittingly and ceaselessly, continue to carry out their antiflood work well, and win final victories.

Li Peng said: Right now, we must concentrate our efforts on protecting the main canal of the Liao He and the Panshan-Jinzhou area. Efforts must be made to safeguard the safety of the people. In particular, the old and weak, women and children should first be evacuated. We should strengthen the management and observation of reservoirs and ensure their maximum safety.

The work team organized by leading comrades of the Central Flood Prevention General Headquarters, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the ministry of petroleum industry, arrived in Liaoning on 23 August to extend its regards to those who were fighting floods in the province. The members of the work team inspected the flood situation in Liaoning by helicopters. They also inspected the flooded areas along the Liao He; went to the Liao He chemical fertilizer plant, dyke construction sites, and temporary shelters for flood-stricken refugees; and extended cordial regards to the cadres and masses there on behalf of the leading comrades of the State Council.

CSO: 4005/1402

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL GROUP ARRIVES TO INSPECT LIAONING FLOOD

OW290156 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1719 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Li Xinyan]

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--A 13-member comfort group sent by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to inspect flood-stricken areas in Liaoning flew into Shenyang at 1700 today. The group is headed by Li Ruishan, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and adviser to the State Economic Commission; Zhang Bin, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department, and Zhang Ming, vice minister of civil affairs, are his deputies.

Beginning tomorrow, the group will begin its inspection in two teams. One team will inspect the flood situation and the flood-stricken areas and will comfort the flood victims; the other team will go to the lower reaches of the Liao He together with a group of engineers and technicians to help protect the embankment there.

Greeting the central comfort group at the airport today were Li Guixian and Sun Weiben, secretary and deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee; Sun Qi, vice governor of Liaoning; and Li Haibo and Li Wenqing, chief of staff and director of the Political Department of the Shenyang Military Region.

CSO: 4005/1402

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC, STATE COUNCIL ENCOURAGE FLOOD-STRICKEN AREA

OW281940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council today sent a message to encourage the people and troops in Liaoning Province in their battle against recent floods.

The province has been battered by rainstorms since early this month and its southern and eastern parts have suffered serious flooding.

The message commended the Liaoning people and troops for the success of ensuring the safety of reservoirs and the dykes over the province's Liaohe River.

It noted that the water in the river was still at dangerous levels and some places in the province were still suffering from serious floods.

The message called on the local people and troops to make further efforts. It also encouraged those in disaster areas to have the courage to overcome their difficulties in rebuilding their homes.

CSO: 4000/366

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU QILI, TIAN JIYUN INSPECT EARTHQUAKE-AFFECTED AREAS IN XINJIANG

HK270635 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpts] This morning the central and autonomous regional comfort groups went to (Wupaer) township, Wuqia Country, to inspect the losses caused by the earthquake and to express sympathy and solicitude for the people in the disaster areas. The central and regional leading comrades, including Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun, Cui Naifu, Ismail Amat, and Li Jiayu, went from one household to another to ask about the livelihood and production of the masses after the disaster and to encourage the people of various nationalities in (Wupaer) township to unite in struggle, to overcome difficulties, and to rebuild their home town.

At 1000 comrade Tian Jiyun and others entered the house of a bowlmaker in (Malabaike) village. Learning that his family of seven were safe and sound and that all his property had been saved, Comrade Tian Jiyun cheerfully said to him: You should resume production as quickly as possible and set a good example in fighting natural disaster and providing for and helping yourself.

Later, firmly shaking the hand of (Rousiaili), deputy battalion commander of the PLA unit who was directing his soldiers in helping the masses to set up sheds, Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun, and Cui Naifu said: We will certainly live up to the expectations of the CPC Central Committee and do more good deeds for the people.

Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun, and other leading comrades felt bad when they saw that the newly built primary school in (Malabaike) village was seriously damaged. Hu said to the secretary of the (Wupaer) township CPC committee: Efforts should be made to repair the school buildings as quickly as possible so that the children will not be prevented from going to school. They are the hope of the four modernizations.

When the earthquake occurred, (Wupaer) township hospital director (Yishuyin Baikeri) promptly and resolutely moved all the patients into a safe place. Although the hospital buildings collapsed, the patients were safe and sound. Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun, and Cui Naifu stepped forward

and patted (Yishuyin Baikeri's) clothes to get the dust off, saying: Thank you. The people will remember your contributions. Turning his head, Hu Qili said to the responsible comrades of the Kashi Prefectural CPC Committee and commissioner's office: This comrade should be cited for meritorious service.

In (Akaxierihe) village, four of the nine members of (Zhulong Hashimu's) family died in the earthquake. Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun, Cui Naifu, and Li Jiayu expressed their sympathy and solicitude for him in accordance with Uygur ceremony. Taking (Zhulong Hashimu's) youngest son in his arms, Hu Qili encouraged the family members to pluck up their courage and to build their home more beautifully.

In the course of the inspection, Tian Jiyun commended Hufu County for its good performance in fighting natural disaster and providing relief. He stressed that it is necessary to sum up experiences and lessons, to identify houses which are both earthquake-proof, sturdy, and durable and save money, and then build them.

Ismail Amat said to the cadres and masses in (Wupaer) township: In the face of the natural disaster, many comrades of the Han nationality bravely went to the disaster areas to save the Uygur brothers suffering from the disaster. This has once again added a chapter of unity. In resuming production, we shall still rely on national unity.

When leaving Kashi, the central leading comrades repeatedly instructed the leaders of the autonomous region and Kashi Prefecture at all levels that it is absolutely necessary to promptly deliver grain, oil, and meat to the homes of the masses in the disaster areas to enable the masses to mark their traditional festival.

After winding up their inspection tour of the areas hit by the earthquake to express sympathy and solicitude for the people of various nationalities in the areas, Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun, and Cui Naifu left Kashi by special plane this afternoon and returned to Beijing via Urumqi.

Under the solicitude of the party committees and governments at various levels, Wuqia County is conscientiously carrying out the work of fighting natural disaster and providing relief. The problems of food and housing in the disaster area have now been basically solved.

After the central and regional leading comrades made a special trip yesterday to the disaster areas to express sympathy and solicitude for the people, the people of various nationalities were greatly encouraged. Having been reassured, the people are now carrying out the work of fighting natural disaster and providing relief with one heart and one mind. In areas where the losses caused by the disaster were relatively slight, the people, after making arrangements for their livelihood, have started production. Some have begun sowing winter wheat and some are rounding off the autumn harvest.

According to the Ashi seismograph station, from 0800 on 24 August to 0800 the next day, there were another 227 aftershocks of magnitude 1 and above in (Nanzhen) District, Wuqia County. Of these, two aftershocks were from 4 to 4.9 in magnitude. The number of aftershocks tended to reduce. At present the Kashi seismograph station is still closely monitoring the conditions of the earthquake.

CSO: 4005/1402

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SONG RENQIONG VISITS NEI MONGGOL ARMYMEN ON ARMY DAY

SK261515 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On "1 August" Army Day, Song Renqiong, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, visited the cadres at and above the regional level of the PLA units stationed in Hulun Buir League. He encouraged the cadres to make greater contributions to safeguarding the motherland and to the army's restructuring, administrative streamlining, and reorganization.

During the meeting, Comrade Song Renqiong first extended respects and festive greetings to the commanders and fighters of the units stationed in Hulun Buir League. He reviewed, with deep feelings, the glorious fighting course and the fine revolutionary traditions of our army. He pointed out emphatically that making the ranks of cadres younger and streamlining the administration of and reorganizing the army constitute the general situation in the current work of the army, and are the major tasks of the socialist four modernizations. He said: "Those with dark hair constitute the largest portion of comrades present here. This shows that the ranks of cadres have really become younger. It is an important policy decision of the CPC Central Committee that the number of the army men of our country will be reduced by 1 million. With the economy promoted and the state's economic situation improving, the equipment and the combat strength of the army will become stronger." Comrade Song Renqiong warmly praised the PLA units' activities in training personnel for both army and civilian use and in "promoting civilization cooperatively." He pointed out that the PLA, as the army of the people of various nationalities, has made outstanding contributions to safeguarding the motherland, to the socialist four modernizations, and to the interest of the people of various nationalities. Comrade Song Renqiong's visit greatly inspired the cadres of the local PLA units. They pledged to resolutely support and implement the CPC Central Committee's decision on the administrative streamlining and reorganization of the army, to act according to directions, to carry out the CPC Central Committee's decision to the letter, and to live up to the expectations of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission.

CSO: 4005/1402

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOURNAL COMMEMORATES WORLD WAR II VICTORY

HK240300 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 32, 12 Aug 85 pp 4-5

[Commentator's Article: "Profit From History"]

[Text] Forty years ago, on 15 August 1945, Japanese militarism, which had caused enormous damage to all the Asian countries, was forced to unconditionally surrender following the heavy attacks of the Chinese people and the anti-fascist forces of the world. On 2 September, the representative of the emperor of Japan signed the surrender document on the U.S. battleship Missouri berthed in Tokyo Bay. World War II officially ended and the Chinese people won the final victory of the great anti-Japanese national liberation war.

In the 8 years from the Lukouchiao Incident till the Japanese surrender, vast Chinese territories were devastated by the Japanese aggressors, millions of Chinese people were killed, and countless property was damaged. The Nanjing massacre, which astonished the entire world, also happened during that period. Japan's aggression was the most serious foreign aggression against China since China was unified. People of all nationalities in China, one after another, stood up to fight against the Japanese aggressors and save the country, finally defeating the strong enemy after fighting many bloody battles. The Anti-Japanese War carried out by the Chinese people not only saved China, but also made important contributions to the victory of the world anti-fascist war.

Now, 40 years have passed. China today is different from China of the past, and the world today is also very different from the past. But reviewing history is still beneficial to the Chinese people.

Reviewing history will greatly encourage us to work hard to build our country into a powerful socialist country. When summing up historical experiences, Comrade Mao Zedong once said: If a country is backward, the country will surely be attacked. In the more than 100 years after the opium war, the Chinese people were humiliated and bullied by the big powers. The fundamental reason was that China was poor and backward. Our ancestors, from Lin Zexiu, Tan Zitong, Kang Youwei, Liang Qicao,

and Yan Fu to Sun Zhongshan, Liao Zhongkai, and so on and so forth, spared no pains travelling throughout China to call on the people to stand up in order to vigorously develop China. But not until 1949, when the new China was founded by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC, did the Chinese people really stand up. Since then, the history of humiliating the Chinese nation by the big powers has changed. In the past more than 30 years, socialist construction in our country has seen many great successes, and our national power has been greatly strengthened. But, compared with the advanced countries, our country is still backward and our people are not yet wealthy. Our economy, culture, science, education, and various other aspects are still backward. The CPC and the Chinese Government are determined to modernize China's industry, agriculture, national defence, and science and technology. They have decided to realize the four modernizations in three stages and plan to spend 60 to 70 years to reach or approach the standards of advanced countries in the world. This national policy has been warmly welcomed and supported by all Chinese at home and abroad. History demands that our young Chinese people today overcome various difficulties and advance forward bravely in order to make China into a strong and prosperous country. We must achieve this goal, and we surely will.

Reviewing history strengthens our sense of responsibility toward realizing the great cause of unifying our motherland. In the several thousand years in which China was being formed and developed, the Chinese people endured enormous hardships and difficulties. They continuously objected to a divided country and yearned for unity. Finally, they built a great country. This is the pride of the Chinese nation. When the Japanese aggressors invaded China, people of all nationalities, classes, and parties, all people who were not willing to become slaves, old and young, men and women, in the north, west, east, and south, fought together against the aggressors in order to save their country. They formed the national anti-Japanese united front and eventually defeated the aggressors. But, though more than 30 years have passed since 1949, Taiwan has not yet been reincorporated into the motherland. Our motherland still has not been completely unified. This fact has never been forgotten by the Chinese people, both at home and abroad. It is the current desire of the people that the motherland be unified and the people be united. Here, I take this opportunity to call on the Taiwan compatriots to work together with us to realize the unification of our motherland as early as possible. This is the glorious historical task of all the Chinese people at home and abroad.

Reviewing history, we are also urged to prevent mankind from resuffering from the disaster of another world war, and to shoulder the responsibility of safeguarding world peace and opposing aggressive wars. All people know that the two world wars caused enormous damage to humanity. The last war awakened many people. Since then, more and more people have joined the ranks of those wanting to safeguard world peace and oppose aggression and hegemonism. But, the threat of world war has not been

eliminated. The two superpowers are continuing their arms expansion and war preparations, and there has been a fierce struggle between the two superpowers in order to achieve world hegemony and spheres of influence. So, we must not relax our vigilance. China is a peace-loving country which can help prevent another world war. We need a peaceful and stable environment now that we are carrying out the construction of our socialist modernization. We strongly oppose aggressive wars and hegemonism, and we will never seek world hegemony. But, only by continuously strengthening our own defenses can we effectively prevent war. To accelerate the construction of socialist modernization and strengthen the defenses of our country is to strengthen the cause of safeguarding world peace. We should unite all the people of the third world countries and all peace-loving people and countries in the world to work jointly in order to prevent world war and safeguard world peace.

More than 40 years ago, Germany, Italy, and Japan started World War II, which delayed mankind's progress for many years. To prevent such a great calamity from happening again is the common concern of all progressive people in the world today.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING SOIREE COMMEMORATES WAR VICTORY

OW201417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1740 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Huang Zhimin and correspondent Wang Xiaoyu]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--Amidst burning bonfires along the Lugouqiao Bridge and music of battle songs of the War of Resistance against Japan, over 2,000 representatives from various circles in the capital this evening attended a bonfire soiree by the bridge to commemorate the victory in the war of Resistance against Japan and the world's anti-Fascist War.

After Chen Haosu, vice mayor of Beijing municipality, delivered an address, Yang Chengwu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Xu Xin, deputy chief of the Chinese PLA General Staff; Jiao Ruoyu, chairman of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee's Advisory Commission; and Zhao Pengfei, chairman of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, handed over four torches to four shock workers in the New Long March. These four young people, each holding a torch, ran along this famous ancient bridge to light the bonfires.

Literary and art workers of the capital sang inspiring revolutionary songs that were popular during the years of the War of Resistance against Japan. Many people hummed together with the singers to express their patriotism.

Attending the soiree were responsible persons of departments concerned under the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Governments, as well as former generals, heroes, and models who supported the frontline during the war.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YANG DEZHI, OTHERS AT ANTI-JAPANESE WAR SEMINAR

OW290609 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1642 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Article by reporters Gai Yumin and Zhang Hiping]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--An academic seminar focusing on research into the experiences and lessons of the World War II and on the role, effects, and implications of China's Anti-Japanese war in the worldwide struggle against fascism opened in Beijing today.

Experts, scholars, and researchers from across the motherland and the military brought their research results to this academic activity marking the 40th anniversary of China's victory in the anti-Japanese war and the worldwide war against fascism.

Yang Dezhi and Hu Qiaomu, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and Wu Xiuquan, Xiao Ke, and Song Shilu, members of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, attended the opening ceremony of the academic seminar this morning.

Hu Qiaomu congratulated the opening of the seminar on behalf of the party Central Committee. He said in his speech: The anti-Japanese war was as much a turning point in China's modern history as the worldwide anti-fascist war was for modern world history. The victory of the worldwide anti-fascist war not only brought about the ignominious destruction of the diabolical fascist forces headed by Germany, Italy, and Japan, who vainly attempt to conquer the whole world, but also ushered in the rise of a number of socialist countries and the independence of a large number of enslaved nations. The result was the collapse of most of the colonial empires which had ruled a great number of Asian and African nations over the past one or two hundred years, and the advance of the Third World, formed by the newly independent nations including China, to an important position in the world political arena. The world today is no longer the world some four or five decades ago. The forces of the people, of peace, of national independence, of social progress have greatly increased. The type of global aggressive war that took place half a century ago must never be allowed to recur.

Hu Qiaomu said: Not only was China's anti-Japanese war an important component of the worldwide anti-fascist war, but it was the earliest to start, lasting 14 years. Because of second cooperation between the KMT and the CPC in 1937 and because of the rise of the patriotic people of various nationalities across the nation, China's anti-Japanese war developed into a national war. This just war not only won the extensive support of the world people, but also enjoyed cooperation with the Soviet, U.S., British, French, and Mongolian Governments. Hence, the history of China's anti-Japanese war is also a history of the common struggle by the world's people and governments to uphold justice and oppose aggression.

Hu Qiaomu pointed out: Because of its great historical significance in Chinese and world history, our academic circle, particularly our historical circle, is duty-bound to make a comprehensive study of the anti-Japanese war. He hoped that, through this seminar, a large number of researchers and writers would study areas yet explored.

In his speech, Yang Dezhi said: The study of war and war history is closely related to the military and to the building of the Army. Both China's anti-Japanese war and the worldwide anti-fascist war are great historical epics. A serious study of this historical experience will give us many valuable revelations. He pointed out: World War II was provoked by the fascists. The essence of fascism is dictatorship and foreign aggression, in other words, the practice of hegemonism at home and overseas and the waging of adventurist, aggressive wars in a move to seek global hegemony. In the past, we said that fascism may lead to war. Today, we can also say that hegemonism may lead to war. Presently, the danger of a world war still exists. To study the World War II is to study how to better stop and postpone wars, as well as to safeguard and maintain peace.

Yang Dezhi continued: World War II left behind an extremely valuable experience for the people of the world from the viewpoint of the Army and military affairs, the advancement or backwardness of a military theory is the key to the victory or failure in war. Forty years of a prolonged peaceful environment in the post-war period and the rapid development of military technology all the more calls for our special vigilance to see that military theory not fall behind objective realities. The Chinese theater of the anti-fascist war employed the strategy of a protracted war to frustrate the Japanese strategy of fighting a battle to force a quick decision. Mao Zedong Military Thought was greatly enriched and developed during the anti-Japanese war. The people's Army, the people's war, the strategies and tactics of the people's war, as well as the military dialectics that are espoused in his military thought are an advanced military science which has not lost its radiance to this day. However, military science must be constantly developed. Hence, study of World War I or China's anti-Japanese war must be in keeping with the realities of China and the rest of the world, focusing on future wars, their characteristics, and rules. We must adhere to

developing Mao Zedong's Military Thought so as to better solve the spate of problems related to national defense, army-building, and future wars.

He Sheng, responsible person of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, delivered the opening speech. He said: Theoretical workers must study past historical experiences on basis of the needs of the present practice, and pay attention to studying the many new problems in realities and real life, and make concerted efforts in advancing the cause of socialist modernization and developing Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Liang Biye, political commissar of the PLA Academy of Military Sciences, presided over the opening ceremony. Responsible persons of the departments concerned Liu Zhijian, He Qizong, Zhou Wenyuan, Zong Shunliu, Duan Suquan, Xu Fangchun, Liao Gailong, and Zhan Jiping, as well as Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairmen of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Central Committee Zhen Dongguo and Hou Jingru, attended the opening ceremony.

Lasting five days, the academic seminar is jointly sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Academy of Military Sciences, China's Society for the Study of the World War II.

CSO: 4000/366

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CYL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES GOALS, MEASURES

OW160850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA)--The work of the communist youth league can be measured only by its success in influencing the youth of China to have lofty ideals, high morals and good cultural standards and discipline.

This is the target of the youth league's ideological and political work which was clearly defined at a working conference that closed yesterday at Yanji City, Jilin Province.

Delegates agreed that bringing up this type of youth is the fundamental task of the youth league, and one on which all its work should center.

The ideological and political work of the youth league should aim to help young people under the age of 30 attain a correct world outlook and break with any ideas that deter them from doing more for the current modernization drive.

Youth league cadres were urged to go among the young people and make friends with them so that ideological work could be done more effectively.

Liu Yandong, secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, said that getting a well-rounded and correct understanding of the problems of today's young people was the first step in the work of helping them become good citizens.

She said the young league should sponsor interesting and effective activities and publish lively magazines and newspapers to accomplish the task. New youth league cadres should be recruited to strengthen the work force.

Thirteen youth organizations were commended at the meeting for good education of youth, including that of Daqing oilfield and the first motor vehicle plant in Changchun, Jilin Province.

Today's "China Youth News" carried a front page editorial calling on youth organizations across the country to bring China's nearly three hundred million young people into their ranks.

CSO: 4000/366

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EXHIBITION ON ANTI-BRITISH PATRIOT OPENS

OW281050 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--An exhibition to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Lin Zexu, a Qing dynasty patriot, opened today at the museum of the Chinese revolution.

Lin Zexu (1785-1850) was an imperial envoy who led the campaign against the sale of opium and the resistance against British aggression in Guangdong Province before and during the opium war (1840-1842).

Addressing the opening ceremony, Zhou Guzheng, vice-chairman of the national people's congress standing committee, praised Lin Zexu as a "most farsighted statesman" of that period and a national hero.

Vice-curator of the museum Wan Gang said the exhibits contain very interesting historical materials some of which have been borrowed from the palace museum, the Nanjing Museum and the national library of China.

Hu Ziang and Yang Chengwu, vice-chairmen of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, some descendants of Lin Xezu and historians from the United States and Canada attended the opening ceremony.

CSO: 4000/366

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE FUNDS SET FOR POOR, BORDER AREA EDUCATION

O@272023 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug (XINHUA)--The Chinese central government has appropriated 150 million yuan for this year to aid education in border and poor areas, according to the state education commission here today.

The fund is aimed at assisting efforts to spread elementary education in these areas, a commission official said.

These cover mountainous and border areas, and areas inhabited by minority nationalities in 17 provinces and five autonomous regions.

The money would be used to build schools and buy classroom furniture, teaching aids, books and sports facilities.

The central government allocation was originally 100 million yuan for these areas annually, according to a 1983-1990 program, but in the light of actual conditions, the government will allocate additional funds each year for capital construction there, including education facilities.

To this end, a total of 420 million yuan has been earmarked since 1983, the official said.

The local governments also appropriate money from local revenues to aid elementary education.

CSO: 4000/366

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPROVEMENTS IN TEACHERS' SITUATION NOTED

OW270930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--China's first national teachers day, 10 September, designated by the National People's Congress last January, is being honored with [word indistinct] activities as well as welfare provided by the state.

The municipal committees of the communist youth league in Shanghai, Tianjin and Beijing issued a joint circular this year, calling on all their members to organize various activities showing their respect for teachers.

The government has proclaimed that primary and middle school teachers will get pay raises by the teachers' festival, following a nationwide raise over the past few years.

The wage standards for teachers were also set a little higher than those with the same education working in other professions. In addition, more senior teachers get extra provided by state funds.

As more teachers are to move into new houses before national teachers day, many local governments are confident of achieving their aim of solving housing problems for teachers within the coming few years.

And indeed, among all the practical steps taken by the state to benefit teachers, the improvement of housing best meets their needs. The state provided 1.5 million square meters of housing for school teachers and staff in 1983, more than double the average over the previous five years. Last year more houses were built than in 1983.

Moreover, funds have been set up in localities to award outstanding teachers, and those who have been teaching for 20 years have been, or will soon be, given special certificates putting them at the head of the queue for medical services and theaters.

All these efforts are being made by the state to raise the status of middle and primary school teachers and to improve their living standards, thus mobilizing their initiative of teaching in the country's drive to make nine-year compulsory education universal in the near future.

To achieve the purpose, the state has been working hard to recover China's time-honored tradition of respect for teachers; such respect was looked down on as a feudal idea and suffered severe criticism during the chaotic "cultural revolution" (1966-1976).

Some excellent teachers have been chosen as deputies to the National People's Congress or local people's congresses, or as members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Those who have made outstanding contributions are recommended for citations and honors.

CSO: 4000/366

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STRICTURES ON CITIZENS' TRIPS ABROAD TO RELAX

OW261512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 26 Aug (XINHUA)--China will relax restrictions on its citizens' trips abroad at their own expenses whether for visiting relatives, work, residence, study or travel, vice-minister of public security Tao Siju said here today.

Explaining a draft law on Chinese citizens' exit and entry to the standing committee of China's sixth National People's Congress this afternoon, Tao said that any application for going abroad on private business with appropriate reasons will be approved.

Appropriate reasons, he said, refer to considerations whether the applicant has relatives in a foreign country, whether he is assured of a living there and whether he can get a visa from the foreign country.

The draft law was formulated to protect the Chinese citizens' legitimate right of exit and entry and facilitate the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, while safeguarding China's state sovereignty, security and social order, Tao added.

The draft law discards the old practice of requiring overseas Chinese to obtain a visa for entering China, he said. Any Chinese citizen with a valid passport or other certificates issued by the Chinese government can make entry or exit without a visa.

However, he said, four types of people are denied exit from China--those involved in unsettled criminal or civil cases, those serving sentences, those placed under education through labor and those whose exit may harm China's national security or interests.

A separate statute on Chinese citizens' visits on private business to and from Hong Kong and Macao will be worked out later, Tao said.

CSO: 4000/366

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARTICLE ON SECRETARIAL WORK REPRINTED

HK300127 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 8113] reprinted from issue No 1 of 1985 of MISHU GONGZUO [SECRETARIAL WORK] published on 25 July: "A Few Words on Doing Secretarial Work Well"]

[Text] The journal MISHU GONGZUO, sponsored by the Secretarial Bureau of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, has commenced publication. This is an event worth celebrating by the vast number of people who are doing secretarial work. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to say a few words on the question of how we are to do secretarial work well.

Secretarial work is important and indispensable work for our party and government offices and is very political, secret, and professional in nature. In our offices, it functions to receive instructions from the upper levels and relay them to the lower levels, contact and coordinate with other units, communicate information, and provide advisory and consultative services. The comrades doing this work include a vast number of secretarial workers as well as the leading cadres at various levels. They work hard and exert much effort in doing this work. Efficiency in secretarial work has direct impact on leadership work. Therefore, we must attach adequate importance to this work and conscientiously and strictly do this work well.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there have been tremendous historic changes in our country and we have entered a new period of socialist modernization. Our secretarial work must meet the demands of the new period, be closely centered around the general tasks and goals put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and the all-round situation of the four modernizations, and strive to serve leadership work, serve the leading organs at the same level and at upper or lower levels, serve the basic level, and serve the people. We must be very clear about this guiding thought and implement it in all aspects of our secretarial work.

In view of the duties of secretarial work, we should mainly do the following three things: 1) Investigate and study in order to provide information and suggestions to the leadership as reference for making policy decisions; 2) relay the principles and policies of the party and state, inspect the implementation of these principles and policies, and feed back the information about the implementation; and 3) do a good job of inspecting the implementation of the written instructions of leading comrades and urge people to carry out these instructions. By satisfactorily doing these things, a secretary will be able to give better play to his role as an advisor and assistant. In addition, he has to do a good job in handling daily documentary work and the daily work related to meetings. This means that our secretaries should do both major and minor tasks. They should combine these tasks, help them to promote each other, and neglect neither of them. One of the important aspects of doing secretarial work satisfactorily is to strictly implement the responsibility system and raise work efficiency and quality. Only when we have a responsibility system, high efficiency, and quality can our work be invigorated and can we blaze new trails and make progress.

The comrades who are doing secretarial work form a fairly large contingent. The quality of this contingent is a factor that determines how we are to satisfactorily do secretarial work. At present the secretarial work personnel in our party and government organs at various levels are being reshuffled. Old workers are being replaced by new ones. Many new young comrades have just begun to work in secretarial posts. They lack both professional knowledge and practical experience. Therefore, raising their political and educational levels and improving their professional quality have become urgent tasks that brook no delay. We must conduct unified planning and grasp the fulfillment of this task. In doing anything, success is ensured when we have made preparations beforehand. Even the slightest amount of neglect may cause delay or errors in our work. What kind of people can be regarded as qualified professional secretarial workers? I think that they should have a firm party spirit, the virtue of justice, an attitude of modesty, and a careful work style. They should be willing to learn theory and information, be good at summing up experiences, be diligent in learning professional skills, be open-minded, and refrain from sticking to old ways and being complacent and conservative. They should speak the truth, do their work soundly, refrain from empty talk and formalism, seek truth from facts, and not make false reports or exaggerate. They should have a lofty sense of organization and discipline, refrain from saying what they should not say and doing what they should not do, and pursue no undeserved reputation or private goals. They should have strong mass viewpoints. In doing anything and handling any problem, they must carefully consider the interests of the masses and they should not show lack of concern for or be divorced from the masses. If they can manage to do what I mentioned above, I think that they meet the requirement of "having ideals, virtues, a good education, and a sense of discipline." This requirement was put forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. The vast number of secretarial workers are unknown heroes in our cadre

ranks who silently and diligently work for the cause of the party and state, take a lot of care, and score very great achievements. This makes them worthy of praise. I hope that our comrades are clearly aware of their glorious duties, love their work, go deep into reality, form close ties with the masses of people, continuously heighten their political awareness and professional competence, strive to become outstanding secretarial workers, and make contributions to the four modernizations and to serving the people.

I heartily hope that with the vigorous support of the leading groups at various levels and the vast number of secretarial workers, the journal MISHU GONGZHOU will be run increasingly more satisfactorily and play a positive role in spreading knowledge, exchanging experiences, and training personnel.

CSO: 4005/1402

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIRCULAR ON CONTROL OF ACADEMIC CERTIFICATES

OW241015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0844 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--The State Education Commission recently issued a circular to various localities forbidding the indiscriminate issuance of academic attainment certificates in the name of examination guidance committees for self-taught students in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities.

The circular says: Recently, a small number of localities and departments have indiscriminately issued certificates of academic attainment in the name of examination guidance committees for self-taught students in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. This has interfered with the sound development of the work of examination of self-taught students at the higher education level and created a bad influence in society. It is imperative to resolutely correct this practice.

The circular emphatically pointed out: The examination of self-taught students at the higher education level is a very serious task. No unit is authorized to issue certificates for academic attainment in a single subject or for an entire course in the name of the examination guidance committees for self-taught students of the various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities to people who have not passed the examination organized in a unified manner by the national examination guidance committee for self-taught students or the examination guidance committees for self-taught students in the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Those certificates issued without proper authorization should be nullified and recovered by the departments or units concerned and submitted to the local examination guidance committees for self-taught students for unified disposal.

The circular points out: The national examination guidance committee for self-taught students and the examination guidance committees for self-taught students in the various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities are organizations in charge of the examination of self-taught students at the higher education level authorized by the state. According to the related regulations of the State Council, no other departments or units may form such a committee on their own.

The circular says: The examination of self-taught students at the higher education level is a kind of state examination and must be organized in a unified manner by examination guidance committees for self-taught students in the various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities or by the national examination guidance committee for self-taught students. No other department or unit is authorized to organize such examination. Central and state departments and various military services that are required to conduct examinations for some special knowledge may entrust examination guidance committees for self-taught students in the various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities to handle such examinations or ask the national examination guidance committee for self-taught students to cooperate in handling such examinations.

CSO: 4005/1402

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SPEECH ON STUDY OF SUN YAT-SEN DISCUSSED

HK231153 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Hu Sheng [5170 4939]: "Speech at the Conclusion of the International Symposium on the Study of Dr Sun Yat-Sen"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The 5-day symposium to critique the study of Sun Yat-sen is now concluding. Here I would like to present my opinions on this symposium:

/First, how should we appraise this symposium?/

There have been many academic symposiums in recent years. Each symposium has produced many theses, thus expediting academic research. However, many symposiums--I mean those symposiums on the social sciences and humanities--have a common weakness: discussion is not extensive and thorough enough. Some foreign friends who have participated in our academic symposiums hold the same opinion. Time was spent reading long theses during symposiums, or discussion time was devoted to long, but not necessarily interesting, speeches by some individual participants. Of course, some symposiums were good about providing the participants opportunities to carry out thorough discussion. This symposium is one of the best.

Can Marxist academic researchers, namely, those who conscientiously apply Marxist viewpoints and methods to the study of problems, hold discussions with those scholars who do not apply or even disagree with these viewpoints and methods? I think this kind of discussion is both possible and useful. Some people may hold that those who adopt Marxist viewpoints and those who do not cannot possibly discuss economic issues with each other because the former will inevitably reach conclusions based on their viewpoints, while the latter will reach another based on theirs. In discussions, either the latter will persuade the former to give up the Marxist viewpoints or the former will persuade the latter to accept the Marxist viewpoints. I do not think this is the inevitable outcome. In fact, there can be different opinions on the same question even among those who hold Marxist viewpoints. Of course, not all these

different opinions are correct. On the other hand, those scholars who do not hold Marxist viewpoints can also raise valuable questions and put forth correct opinions on certain specific questions. Now that our country is pursuing the policy of opening to the outside world in the economic field, we can practice the policy of opening up in academic studies as well. Many of our Marxist scholars need to restudy. They must learn to exchange views and discuss with scholars adopting viewpoints and methods different from their own. Marxism is not stamped on commodities, but is the viewpoints and methods to be used in the search for truth. Marxist theory, which constantly develops as human practice develops, is not a closed school of thought arising to meet contemporary needs. As Marxists, we do not think Marxism should be regarded as equal to other schools. If Marxism is regarded as a school, then it must be a school which is adept at defending its own principled stand while paying great attention to preventing itself from becoming a parochial faction. It can make progress through internal discussions among its members on different views, temper itself through contact with other schools, benefit from their useful ideological information, useful specific study methods, and valuable opinions, and evaluate their criticism and different viewpoints. I think this is the very attitude that we should take in extensive international academic exchanges.

/Second, why should we study Sun Yat-sen?/

The participants in this symposium have noted that considerable progress has been made in the study of Sun Yat-sen in China in recent years. Consequently, a question arises: Why should we pay attention to the study of Sun Yat-sen? The study of Sun Yat-sen is part of the study of the history of modern China. In recent years, noticeable progress has been made in the study of all areas, including economics, politics, culture, thought, and so on, of modern Chinese history. At the same time, the study of Chinese history since the founding of the PRC has also been started. The reason we should engage in these studies, I think, can be summed up into one point: The next 15 years will be a crucial period in the development of China. In this period we must build socialism in light of China's national conditions and must lay down a foundation for building China into a modernized socialist country. We have achieved initial success in the past few years, but we are still faced with many problems and still have to overcome many difficulties in our path ahead.

During this symposium, a question deserving thought has been raised. It is the question of the study of the relationship between history and the present. Those who are faithful to the science of history object to the practice of tampering with history for the sake of certain practical needs and do not think that actual problems can be solved by simple historical analogy or deduction. We need not negate those studies for the sake of interest in history by some historical researchers,

but we cannot deny that our concern with practical problems often arouses our strong interest in the study of the past, which may in turn help us to solve some practical problems. Why should an important historical event or figure be studied over and over by a generation after another? Apart from the discovery of new information, I think it is because people of different periods always review history in light of different social conditions.

/Third, what inspiration do we get from this symposium?/

The discussion during this symposium has provided us with a lot of inspiration, enabled us to discover the questions that need to be further studied, and helped us discover what we should pay attention to as far as the method of study is concerned. Regarding the latter aspect (the method of study) in particular, I think the inspiration we have gotten from this symposium is of great significance. Many speakers have presented their opinions in this respect. I cannot sum up all these opinions, but will just try to say a few words about my personal understanding.

Sun Yat-sen was a national hero in the history of modern China. As a democratic revolutionary of an oppressed nation, he played a role of international significance. We must not only sing his praises but do something more. If singing his praises is the only thing we must do, then writing a few poems is enough. Many speakers said: Sun Yat-sen was not a god but a man, a historical figure whose thoughts and deeds were very complicated and ever developing. Both his complexity and his road reflected his times, and our scientific studies should be able to reflect all these features. Since we have made him the object of our studies, we must faithfully analyze the historical conditions in which he achieved his cause, the contradictions in his thought, the contradiction between his thoughts and deeds, the contradiction between his subjective desires and his actual results, and so on. It is impractical if the studies of some issues are not allowed lest the image of a national hero be damaged. It is unreasonable if different opinions on an issue are not allowed to be expressed freely because one certain "authentic scholar" or another has stated his view on that issue.

Some speakers have criticized our study of historical figures, pointing out that our studies have always been restricted to the appraisal of these figures. I am afraid this is the real case. It might be linked to the influence of China's traditional historiography. In traditional historiography, the appraisal of a historical figure is usually restricted to enumerating his merits and weaknesses and judging whether he was loyal or treacherous and whether he was good or bad. When evaluating a historical figure and his deeds, we often say that he played a positive or negative role. Such an appraisal is necessary. In some cases, historical figures cannot be classified into positive and negative

types in a simplified way. On the other hand, such an appraisal is by no means the conclusion but perhaps the very beginning of a study. Making a certain judgement about the value of a historical figure is definitely not the purpose of scientific studies.

In engaging in the scientific study of Sun Yat-sen, we are not to play the part of eulogists or judges; neither are we going to make apologies for him or make suggestions as to what he should have done. For example, with respect to the event of Sun Yat-sen's offering the presidency to Yuan Shikai in the Revolution of 1911, we are neither to praise the virtue of "modesty" that he showed in declining the post nor to condemn him for his mistake in compromising with Yuan; neither are we going to suggest what he should have done in the struggle nor defend him by citing his situation at that time. All these are meaningless. Since we are engaged in scientific research, we must be sober-minded in analyzing the domestic and international circumstances at that time which forced Sun Yat-sen to make concession, and in finding out how such circumstances emerged, why the revolutionary force failed to resist such a development, how Sun Yat-sen himself and his contemporaries viewed this concession, what were the actual results, and so on.

Sun Yat-sen was a great figure representing a period in the history of China. We must view the case of China in that period in light of the case of Sun Yat-sen and view the case of Sun Yat-sen in light of this period in the history of China. Sun Yat-sen founded the most advanced thought of the period of the Revolution of 1911, thus becoming the leader of the progressive revolutionary movement of the times. He was not a hero isolated from his time and society. Therefore he could only put forth the most advanced thought possible under his leadership, which represented the progressive trend of the times, could not be free of the weaknesses decided by the times. As the modern Chinese society changed rapidly, his advanced thought showed its weaknesses in practice very soon. The movement headed by him succeeded very quickly but failed shortly afterward. However, he went ahead with his search for truth. This was the very character that made Sun Yat-sen a great man. All these features of Sun Yat-sen's case need concrete analysis. The integration of the study of Sun Yat-sen and the study of his times will open up a vast area of study. Our study will of course help us to understand China at that time, its development henceforth, and its situation today.

Present at this symposium are specialists in the study of Sun Yat-sen and specialists in other fields. This fact is also an inspiration for us. The study of Sun Yat-sen requires the participation of specialists in many fields, such as economic history, political history, the history of civilization and thought, and even the history of foreign countries. Only with the involvement of all these specialists will it be possible to reveal comprehensively the rich contents of the study of Sun Yat-sen and his times and to deepen the study of the social and political history of modern China through the study of Sun Yat-sen.

CSO: 4005/1402

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ART SOIREE ATTENDED--Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--The Great Hall of the people resounded with applause after applause as the nearly 10,000 people responded to the singing of songs in praise of the machinery industry workers this evening. The songs were selected from among 700 entries submitted in a song writing contest in honor of machinery industry workers sponsored by ZHONGGUO JIXIE BAO. Den Gliqun, member of the CPC Central Secretariat; Zhou Jiannan, minister of machinery industry; and other comrades as well as advanced workers and workers and staff members of the machinery trades in the capital attended this "whirlwind literary and art soiree." [passage omitted naming "noted" performers] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1729 GMT 28 Aug 85]

JOURNALIST MOURNED--Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--Comrade Chang Zhiqing, an outstanding proletarian journalist and Chinese Communist Party member and retired cadre of JINGJI RIBAO, died of illness in Beijing on 18 August 1985 at the age of 74. A ceremony to bid farewell to Comrade Chang Zhiqing's remains was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery of Revolutionaries this afternoon. Wreaths were sent by Comrades Li Xiannian, Wan Li, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Deng Liaun, Bo Yibo, Lu Dingyi, Cheng Zihua, and Zhang Jingfu, as well as by the Central Finance and Economics Leading Group, the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the CPC Central Committee, and a number of press units. Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, Cheng Zihua, and Kang Shien, as well as office cadres of JINGJI RIBAO and Comrade Chang Zhiqing's friends, totaling over 300, attended the ceremony. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1423 GMT 28 Aug 85]

INSCRIPTION FOR BOOK--To greet the first teachers' day of China, the series entitled "Present to Teachers' Day", which were compiled by the Tianjin Educational Publishing House, have been published recently. Comrade Deng Yingchao wrote an inscription for these series. The inscription reads: The people's gardeners are most glorious. They foster the new talents who become pioneers in the great undertaking of our country. [Excerpt] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 28 Aug 85]

MEETING ON EXEMPLARY EDUCATOR--Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA) -- An institute was set up here today to study the theories of one of China's most famous educators, Tao Xingzhi (1891-1946). The inaugural meeting was attended by several of Tao's students. State Councillor Zhang Jingfu was named honorary president, and the former vice-minister of education, Liu Jiping, was named president. Hu Qiaomu, member of the political bureau of the CPC Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, called Tao Xingzhi "one of the contemporary China's outstanding educators and theoreticians." He characterized Tao as an excellent representative of those Chinese intellectuals who started as democrats and became communists. Deng Liqun, Xu Deheng were present at the meeting as well as Vice-Premier Li Peng, a former student of Tao's. Tao was a patriotic intellectual who started a people's education movement and pioneered rural education. He called for use of democratic methods to bring inexpensive education to the masses. Tao set up schools for the common people including a teachers' school in the countryside, a university, and labor-science-union schools. A number of graduates from these schools later became prominent revolutionaries. Tao died in Shanghai on July 25, 1946. Chairman Mao Zedong hailed him as "a great people's educator." In his speech, Zhang Jingfu said Tao Xingzhi was the best teacher he had ever met in old China. The study of Tao's theories would surely help the current structural reform of education, he noted. A foundation was also set up today to help finance the institute. Economist Xu Dixin was named president. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1055 GMT 5 Sep 85 OW]

OUTSTANDING TEACHERS--Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--The GUANGMING DAILY today marks China's teachers' day on September 10 by printing a special column to commend outstanding teachers. The purpose of the teachers' day, redesignated by the National People's Congress last January, is to make teaching one of the most respected and admired professions in society. Today's column commends seven teachers who have also done outstanding research in microbiology, food processing, seed breeding and production of fodder processing machinery. Forty teachers in Beijing were given "people's teacher awards" by the BEIJING DAILY, yesterday. Each was presented with a souvenir medallion carrying the inscription "people's teachers are glorious" by Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. These teachers work in kindergartens and primary, middle, normal and deaf-mute schools. Sixty teachers in Shanghai were given awards by the newspaper, WEN HUI BAO, on Sunday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 5 Sep 85]

CSO: 4000/368

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI INCREASES EXPENDITURES FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

OW080922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Shanghai, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--China's biggest industrial city of Shanghai has allocated 50 million yuan this year for improving school buildings on its outskirts, according to the city's education bureau.

Shanghai began to implement a nine-year compulsory education program from 1 September. The program covers six years of primary education and three years of junior middle school education.

Since junior middle school education is already universal in urban areas, the bureau explains, it will concentrate efforts on bringing compulsory primary and junior middle school education to the rural outskirts in next two to three years.

There are more than 3,000 primary and junior middle schools on the city outskirts, with a total enrollment of more than 728,000. Some of the old school rooms need to be rebuilt and more will be added in anticipation of a larger students intake. The bureau plans to rebuild 350,000 square meters of school rooms and 80 percent of them will be ready by the end of this year.

The city plans to complete rebuilding of all old school houses within three years.

In addition, the city has taken measures to improve the livelihood of primary and middle school teachers both in town and countryside.

It has provided new housing for 4,500 households and organized 17,000 teachers on summer tours. It has also helped teachers in sending their children to nursery schools and getting their grown-up children employed.

CSO: 4000/369

EAST REGION

XIAMEN UNVEILS STATUE TO TAIWAN LIBERATOR

OW271942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Xiamen, 27 Aug (XINHUA)--A granite statue was unveiled in this Fujian province coastal city today to mark the 361th anniversary of the birth of the national hero, Zheng Chenggong.

Standing atop a crag on Gulang island and facing Taiwan province across a narrow strait, the statue is 15.6 meters high and took three and a half years to complete.

More than 500 local officials, representatives of democratic parties and Xiamen residents took part in today's ceremony.

In April 1661, Zheng Chenggong led a fleet of 100 warships to dislodge the Dutch colonialists from Taiwan and liberated the island in a year-long campaign.

In the meantime, Zheng's ancestral hall and mausoleum in his hometown in Nan'an county, Fujian, have been repaired and similar memorials have also been erected in Taiwan.

"The best commemoration to the hero is to promote the peaceful reunification of the motherland," Hu Hong, chairman of the Fujian advisory commission, said at the ceremony.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN REFORM CAMPAIGN PROMPTS WORKERS' SUGGESTIONS

OW110822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Changsha, 11 Sep (XINHUA)--Two-thirds of proposals by workers in China's Hunan Province were adopted for technical innovations, improved management and labor protection between this January and July.

Workers of 840 big and medium-size factories and enterprises raised 113,000 proposals during a campaign called "act as masters of your factory and make suggestions".

The campaign was part of the province's industrial and transportation reform.

The Xiangtan Iron and Steel Plant, with a production capacity of about 500,000 ton steel every year, used to bury slag. On the proposal of a technician, the plant plans to recycle 22,000 tons of slag each year for the steel. The remainder will be used as raw material to make cement.

The workers of the Shaoyang Cement Factory made over 100 proposals to solve the air pollution in the workshop. Cement dust as a result has been reduced to below the state standard of six milligram per cubic meter.

Those whose suggestions are adopted and yield economic results are commended and rewarded.

The proposals usually reach the leaders through workers' conferences, informal discussions or letter boxes. Many factory directors have a special day to receive the workers.

CSO: 4000/372

SOUTHWEST REGION

'EXCEPTIONAL SECURITY' FOR XIZANG ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

HK291102 Hong Kong AFP in English 0925 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Article by Jacques Seurre]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (AFP)--China has swathed the ancient Tibetan capital Lhasa in exceptional security for the 20th anniversary of Tibet's administrative attachment to China, reports reaching here said.

Chinese troops apparently staged a "dress rehearsal" early this month of the high security drill which is being put into action to protect some of Beijing's most senior leaders, who are in Lhasa for celebrations on Sunday, according to foreign visitors.

Soldiers were seen patrolling the streets in columns and staking out rooftops with machine guns, the sources said.

Radio Lhasa said in June that the local communist party committee had met specially to map out ways of keeping order for the ceremonies in the former Buddhist kingdom, stressing the need to "strictly control firearms, ammunition and various kinds of explosives."

Foreign and Chinese visitors have been barred from entering Tibet for the last month or so, observers here added.

Hu Qili, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, who is considered by diplomats as likely to succeed Hu Yaobang as party chief, has arrived in Lhasa for the festivities, reports said.

Also in the Tibetan capital already are Vice-premier Li Peng and fellow Secretariat member Wang Zhaoquo. Both are seen as rising stars in the Beijing hierarchy.

In September 1965 Ngapo-ngawang Jigma was named president of a Tibetan Autonomous Region, which was officially placed under the civilian authority of the Beijing government after six years of military occupation which had followed an abortive anti-Chinese coup in 1959.

Beijing has unleashed a barrage of propaganda about Tibet in the past few months, stressing the economic progress the region has seen in recent years and the restoration of cultural life there since the fury of China's 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution against the traditional culture abated.

In 1978, communist party General Secretary Hu Yaobang on a tour of Tibet deplored the "errors committed" during the decade of radical upheaval.

Western experts said one of the biggest economic disasters in Tibet was a bid by authorities to substitute wheat growing for the traditional barley cultivation, leading to several years of food shortage.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) last month said Tibetan peasants' average per capita cash income had risen last year by about 30 percent from the previous year to 317 yuan (about \$110), due to China's current more flexible economic policies.

Observers noted with surprise that the figure was on a par with incomes of peasants in other parts of China, whereas large numbers of western travellers in Tibet have described it as one of China's poorest and most backward regions.

More than 2,000 Tibetan lamasseries and temples were destroyed by the Red Guards in the Cultural Revolution, culminating an onslaught against the Tibetan cultural heritage which began in the military rule of the late 1950's.

Chinese authorities say that 45 temples and monasteries have been restored and reopened since 1980.

Over the past two months they have also announced other measures such as the launch of a Tibetan-language television program, the restoration of the residence of Tibet's god-kings, the Dalai Lamas, at Norbu Lingka and the formation of an institute of Buddhist studies and a university in Tibet.

But officials here still regard the Tibetan situation as an extremely delicate subject. A Foreign Ministry official last month accused foreign journalists who visited Tibet in June of "distortions of reality" in their reports.

Most foreign correspondents have reported that Tibetans still want the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet from exile in India, and resent the Han Chinese cadres and troops, who are in a small minority in Tibet.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

AFP NOTES TIGHT SECURITY IN XIZANG FOR CELEBRATIONS

HK021144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1133 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Article by Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Lhasa, 2 Sep (AFP)--Celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of Tibet becoming an autonomous region of China appear to have passed peacefully here amid tight security.

The celebrations began yesterday with a parade in a large park in front of the Potala Palace here said an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter who entered the city yesterday.

Extraordinarily tough security measures were taken and the police presence was so strong that there were almost as many policemen as civilians in the crowd.

According to Tibetan sources political activists have been arrested and are being kept out of the way until the celebrations end on Thursday.

There are also unconfirmable rumors among Tibetans that a bomb was found in Lhasa's telex center.

Everybody entering Lhasa was frisked, and foreigners were kept out of the city during the celebrations.

Access to the high-ranking officials' area of the park was carefully controlled, only those with special passes being allowed to enter.

The VIP's included Vice-Premier Li Peng, Communist Party Secretariat Member Hu Qili and the Bainqen Lama--a Tibetan religious figure who is vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The ceremonies took place in an atmosphere of religious fervour.

There were hysterical scenes when the Bainqen Lama made another appearance this morning, thousands of Tibetans kneeling or prostrating themselves in the street.

Otherwise a village fete atmosphere prevailed among crowds that flocked to see performances of traditional songs and dances.

It is difficult to find out the programme for the celebrations during the days to come.

Radio and television stations announce the festivities only at the last minute. Observers said this was probably for security reasons.

But there are signs that the Bainqen Lama is to make a speech on Thursday and bless the crowds in front of the Jokang Temple.

While there have been scenes of religious fervour among faithful Buddhists, the average Tibetan does not appear particularly affected by the official ceremonies.

However, some Tibetans say they were pleased with measures that the authorities have announced in the past few days.

Officials have promised to raise the per capita annual income of Tibetan peasants to 900 yuan (310 dollars) by the year 2000. Last year it was 317 yuan (110 dollars).

Lhasa television is henceforth to be allowed to make broadcasts in the Tibetan language.

And officials sent to Tibet from elsewhere will have to learn Tibetan, the authorities have said.

Furthermore, some days before the celebration began the local authorities distributed various presents ranging from tea to silks to alarm clocks.

The celebrations mark the establishment of Tibet as an autonomous region of China in 1965, ending six years of Chinese military occupation that followed an unsuccessful anti-Chinese revolt.

Chinese troops occupied Tibet in 1950, their presence co-existing with the government of Tibet's former god-king, the Dalai Lama.

After the 1959 uprising was bloodily crushed, the Dalai Lama and 100,000 followers fled to India.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG OFFICIAL WARNS 'TROUBLE-MAKING TIBETANS'

OW301513 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--China reaffirmed today that its policy toward the Dalai Lama has not changed, and sent a warning to some trouble-making Tibetans abroad.

Addressing a press conference here today, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain (the Bainqen Lama), vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress standing committee, warned that the continuing trouble made by a handful of Tibetans abroad could only destroy the progress achieved since the Dalai Lama resumed his contacts with the central government.

The Bainqen Lama and the Dalai Lama are both Tibetan religious leaders; the Bainqen Lama is now in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa to attend the 20th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the autonomous region, as deputy head of the central delegation from Beijing.

Answering questions from reporters, including some from Hong Kong and Macao, the vice-chairman said the Dalai Lama has sent several delegations to China since 1979, and resumed his contacts with the central government, which had been suspended for two decades.

Ill feelings have begun to dissolve, according to the Bainqen, and the Dalai Lama has time and again expressed his willingness to improve relations with the central government. "This is a wise and far-sighted gesture," he added.

Tibetans both at home and abroad have begun to exchange visits, which is in keeping with the Tibetan people's will and gives them great joy, he said.

The living buddha said that he and the Dalai Lama are good religious friends, religious leaders of the yellow sect and disciples of Sakyamuni. Together with the central government and the Tibetan people, he welcomed the Dalai Lama to return.

But, according to foreign reports, he said, a handful of Tibetans have made trouble abroad and even held demonstrations in front of the Chinese embassy in the Indian capital. "This is completely wrong," he said.

He went on to say, "I feel sad for their wild acts, which will only destroy the progress achieved in recent years," the Bainqen Lama added.

Reviewing Tibetan-han relations in history, he denounced the claim of "Tibetan independence" of the trouble-making secessionists.

According to him, Tibet has been formally a part of China's territory since the yuan dynasty (1271-1368). This is a fact which has never changed despite changes of dynasties and regimes both in Tibet and the rest of China.

He said that he has been, and will still be consistent in safeguarding the unity of the country and opposing "Tibetan independence."

He said that the Tibetans and other minority nationalities, as members of the big Chinese family, have marched into prosperity in the past three decades since the peaceful liberation. "Tibetan independence" is completely wrong, for it harms the basic interest and happiness of the Tibetan people, he stressed.

Commenting on the Dalai Lama's claim made abroad that "Tibet has no freedom," the Bainqen Lama said that the people of Tibet are their own masters.

According to him, the Tibetan people, as serfs or slaves, had no personal freedom before the liberation, while the serf-owners owned not only the means of production but also the slaves and serfs, who could be exploited or even killed freely by their owners.

Only after the liberation, he said, did the Tibetan people become masters of their own country. Beside the freedom enjoyed by ordinary citizens guaranteed by China's constitution, Tibetans also enjoy the special freedoms for minority people, such as regional autonomy, the use of their own language, and keeping or reforming their customs.

On politics and religion, the Bainqen Lama said that the Chinese communist party maintains a policy of freedom of religious belief, and religion has a deep influence among Tibetans.

Citizens of the people's republic should first support the Chinese communist party, be patriotic and stick to the socialist road. Apart from that, people can practice religion freely according to their customs, he said.

He said that the "leftist" mistakes committed during the ten chaotic years of the "cultural revolution" (1966-1976) have been corrected in recent years. The party's policy toward religion is now welcomed by Tibetans. He and other religious people are satisfied with the implementation of the policy.

"Some people abroad say that religion used to be mishandled in Tibet. That is true. But if you say there is still such mishandling, that is a lie. I am optimistic about the future for religion in Tibet," he added.

Asked whether he himself or the Dalai Lama was more influential in Tibet, he answered with a smile that the raiser of such a question did not understand religion in Tibet.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

CENTRAL DELEGATION VISITS TIBETANS IN XIZANG

OW300605 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1705 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, 29 Aug (XINHUA) -- Feature: The Central Delegation Goes Among the Tibetan Masses

By the reporters group accompanying the central delegation.

At the time of a bumper harvest, the vast land along the Lhasa He presented a scene of golden yellow. Hu Qili, leader of the Central Delegation; Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, and Li Peng, deputy leaders of the delegation; and other members of the delegation set out today to visit workers and peasants at some factories and villages in Lhasa City.

Hu Qili and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan rode a minibus in the company of Redi, deputy secretary of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee. They drove along the Lhasa He and arrived at Baidian village in Caigongtang Township at 1030 in the morning. Hu Qili and Banqen called at the home of a peasant named Goinjor Samm. Hu Qili asked 72-year-old Goinjor Samm cordially: "Has your life been improved in the last 3 years?" To this, Goinjor Samm replied: "Compared with the past, there has been a really big change in the last few years. How I can eat and wear whatever I like." Hu Qili then said happily "This year is the 20th founding anniversary of Xizang Autonomous Region. The central delegation extends congratulations to you and wishes that you and your family will lead a progressively better life." At the home of another peasant, the hostess, Granny Dawa, opened her barn and asked the leaders of the delegation to come in. In this barn, more than 10 square meters in size, there were chest-high grain bins, and over a dozen sacks of highland barley were piled near the wall. Banqen said: "Since the Party Central Committee shows such deep concern for the Xizang people, you are bound to live an even better life. I pray for you."

When the delegation's minibus passed by Caigongtang Township, Hu Qili and Banqen saw a number of peasants reaping highland barley in the fields. With great interest, they came down from the minibus and sat on the reaped barley plants to chat with the peasants. Hu Qili asked: "Do you have enough to eat? Do you have meat to eat?" When Banqen translated this into Tibetan, the peasants "roared" with laughter. A granny replied: "Our life is good now. Our crops are growing well. Something even better is that leaders from the central organs have come to see us!" Hu Qili said: "I wish your life will become better and

better with each passing year!" Then Hu Qili asked if there were still any households with material difficulties in the village and if there were any families that did not have enough to eat because of an insufficient labor force. Hu Qili said: "'Without agriculture, the people could not lead a stable life. Without commerce, life could not be dynamic. And without industry, there could be no affluence.'" Now that you have enough to eat, there is no anxiety in your hearts; that is, you already have the first thing. When you have the second and third things, you will become well-to-do."

At a little past 1500 in the afternoon, Li Peng arrived at Village No. 5 in Dongga Township, Doilungdegen County, on the outskirts of Lhasa City to visit the Tibetan peasants there. At the door of Dunzhu Ciren's house, the hospitable host offered Li Peng a cup of wine made from highland barley and some "Qiema" [0434 3854], a food which symbolizes a bumper harvest. He told Li Peng that there were six persons in his family, and they farmed a 14-mu plot and had six milk cows and a walking tractor. Last year, he added, the family had a total income of 4,000 yuan. Li Peng said delightfully: "That was a good income!" Dunzhu Ciren told Li Peng that electricity supply was presently still insufficient in the village. Li Peng said: "You should do something to utilize solar energy." He also told the villagers that the state had a plan to build a large hydropower station on the Yamzhoyum Hu not far from Lhasa, and that the village would have enough electricity after the completion of this project.

After that, Li Peng came to the regional Academy of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Sciences. Li Peng and comrades of the academy posed for a picture under an apple tree, which was planted personally by former Vice Premier Chen Yi when he visited Xizang. Li Peng inquired about the academy's work and tasted a peach grown by the academy. He told a responsible comrade of the academy: "From now on, you have two tasks: One is to develop high-yield strains of plants; the other is to train competent Tibetan personnel."

Wang Zhaoguo and other deputy leaders and members of the delegation went separately today to visit Xizang University, the Lhasa Rug Plant, the No 1 Minority People's Furniture factory in Chengguan District of Lhasa City, and the kindergarten and nursery in Lhasa City.

CSO: 4005/1405

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG LEADERS MEET CENTRAL DELEGATION 30 AUG

HK310221 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 30 August, responsible comrades of the party, government, army, and CPPCC in Xizang met the central delegation headed by Comrade Hu Qili in the Lhasa theater.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke first at the gathering. He said: The central authorities are very concerned for work in Xizang and attach great importance to it. Since 1980, leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and State Council have inspected the region several times and provided guidance for work. They have also formulated a series of special policies suited to Xizang realities, with the result that there have been great developments in all aspects of work here.

Hu Qili made a speech on behalf of the central delegation. He said: We are very happy to meet today with the leaders of the party, government, and army, and CPPCC in Xizang, and thank you all for your warm hospitality. On behalf of the delegation members, I express thanks to the leaders of the party, government, and army in the [word indistinct] and to everyone who has taken part in the preparatory work for the anniversary celebrations.

Hu Qili said: The celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Xizang Autonomous Region is a major event in the political life of the people of the region and also for our country. The CPC Central Committee and State Council have attached great importance to this event and have seriously formed this central delegation. The delegation includes comrades from the Central Committee, the State Council, the NPC Standing Committee, the Central Military Commission, the CPPCC, and so on, and representatives of the provinces and municipalities involved in the 43 projects. The activities of the delegation in Xizang and some of the arrangements for the celebrations have been discussed and studied by the central authorities and by comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, and Xi Zhongxun. This shows that the central authorities and the people throughout the country have extremely great concern for Xizang and attach great importance to it.

Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, deputy leader of the central delegation, also spoke.

Li Peng, deputy leader of the central delegation, also spoke. he said: This is my first visit to Xizang. The beauty of the scenery, and the Tibetan people, who are working hard to get rich, have made a profound impression on me. All members of the delegation are very happy to see these things. I take this opportunity to say three things. First, I hope the party, government, and army, and the comrades of all circles and sectors will work for the progress and prosperity and the unity of all nationalities in Xizang. As China is a multinationality country, the equality, solidarity, and mutual assistance of the nationalities in Xizang represent a major contribution to the motherland. Second, Xizang should further develop production in industry, agriculture, and animal husbandry, because the development of production is the basis of all economic development including politics, culture, education, and so on. Third, Xizang should further develop education. Both in the whole country and in Xizang, talent is the basis of all undertakings and of the prosperity of Xizang.

The central delegation presented mementoes to the responsible comrades of Xizang.

Those present at the gathering included Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, DuojiECAidan, Ba Sang, Li Wenshan, (Mao Rubai), Wang Xinqian, DuojiCAirang, Cao Xu, Jiangcun Luobu, Dan Zeng, Hu Songjie, Zhang Xiangming, Hou Jie, Li Benshan, Shengqin Luosang Jianzan, Buduoji, and Lang Jie.

CS0: 4005/1405

SOUTHWEST REGION

HU QILI, LI PENG ADDRESS XIZANG CADRES MEETING

OWO11201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1740 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 31 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and People's Government held a cadres meeting at the newly built Xizang Gymnasium here this morning to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

When Hu Qili, head of the central delegation; Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Li Peng, Wang Zhaoguo, Zhou Keyu, Yin Fatang, Zhao Weichen, Puncog Wangje, and Jiang Ping, deputy heads; and members of the delegation walked onto the rostrum, they were greeted with prolonged, thunderous applause.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress; and Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, also sat on the rostrum.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the central delegation, extended cordial regards and warm greetings to the people of all nationalities in the region; to the region's cadres, workers, and patriotic personages in all circles; to all commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Xizang and Xizang's Armed Police Units; and to all comrades residing in Xizang to help its construction.

The meeting was presided over by DuojiECAidan, chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government. Xizang's party, government, and army leaders including Raidi Basang, Li Wenshan, Mao Rubo, Wang Xingqian, Doje Cering, and Cao Xu also attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1405

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG RECEIVES 60 MILLION YUAN TO WIPE OUT ILLITERACY

HK060443 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] The Chinese Government is pumping an estimated 60 million yuan (about \$21 million) into an ambitious education programme for Tibet, where nearly 80 percent of the people are either illiterate or semi-literate.

The program--costing millions of yuan--includes sending 1,300 students annually to the interior for middle school education and providing food, housing, clothing and food subsidies for all Tibetan middle school students as a means of encouraging parents to send their children to school.

An official of Tibet's education bureau told CHINA DAILY that the massive program is aimed primarily at overcoming the serious shortage of skilled manpower in the remote autonomous region.

Masterminded by the Central Party Committee in 1984, the program involves 16 interior provinces and major cities chosen by the committee to start special classes for Tibetan pupils.

"A large sum of money--about 14 million yuan--has been provided by central governments just for construction of classrooms and to supply all the students' food, clothing, accommodations, and even pocket money," said Liu Yangxin, a director of the education bureau of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Organizers

Early last month, a three day examination in Tibetan, Chinese and mathematics was given to 6,000 Tibetan primary school graduates, aged 11 to 15. As a result, 1,300 were recommended for study in the interior.

The pupils will study in 26 classes in Shanghai, Tianjin, Chongqing, and Liaoning, Shandong, Hebei, Zhejiang and Jiangsu provinces.

"Most classes started on 1 September. But due to the extremely hot weather, some classes in the southern provinces, such as Hubei, Hunan and Anhui, will begin in mid September for fear that pupils from cool Tibet will not be able to adjust well," Liu said.

The school term for the Tibetan children will be five years and they will study all lessons required of middle school students in other provinces. The lessons include mathematics, physics, chemistry, music, art, history, politics and Chinese language.

Stage expense for each Tibetan pupil will be 700 yuan a year.

"Since all of the students are young, we have chosen two Tibetan nursery teachers for each class and we have also selected a Tibetan teacher for each class to help the children to maintain their tongue," the director said.

Tibetan Schools

Liu said that the program will continue each year. It is aimed at providing a steady flow of technical personnel into the region, currently the most backward in the country.

Meanwhile, three Tibetan schools offering middle and high school education are being built in Beijing, Lanzhou, and Chengdu with state aid of 30 million yuan.

Each school is expected to enroll 100 Tibetan students next year for a six-year term.

As part of the effort to encourage education, the state started subsidizing the Tibetan middle school students by providing their food, clothing and accommodation beginning 1 September. This involves nearly 70 schools and 20,000 students. Tibetan pupils above grade three in most primary schools also will enjoy the privileges. The total investment for this will be 17 million yuan.

Liu Yangxin said that for the past six years, the state education fund for Tibet had increased at an annual rate of 8 percent. Last year, the state allocated 77 million yuan for Tibetan education, compared with 32 million yuan in 1980.

The state is now attaching great importance to educating Tibetan students in their native tongue. Most classes in the region's primary and middle schools are now conducted in Tibetan.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

LI PENG MAKES DONATION TO XIZANG LAMASERIES

OW011642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Lhasa, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--The central delegation to the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the Tibet autonomous region here today made a donation to the local lamaseries.

A ceremony for the occasion was held at the golden-roofed Jokang Temple this afternoon.

The gifts included 10,000 meters of silk, 5,000 electronic clocks and 5,000 bags of tea.

The donation came from the communist party central committee and the state council, said vice-premier Li Peng, a deputy leader of the delegation, at the ceremony.

The religious circles in Tibet, Li said, had a patriotic tradition and made contributions to the struggle against imperialist aggression. He also praised them for their contributions to buddhist studies and national unity.

He called on Tibetan clergy to continue to work for the unity of all nationalities, the reunification of the country and a new Tibet marked by unity, prosperity and developed culture.

Lhunzhub Tabkyai, acting president of the Tibet branch of the Chinese Buddhist Association, expressed gratitude for the gifts on behalf of all Tibetan lamas and nuns.

Hadas (ceremonial silk scarf) were exchanged between the delegation and the local religious leaders.

Ninety-three monasteries and temples have been reopened in Tibet. They house more than 3,000 lamas while more practising [as received] religion outside. Another 130 monasteries are expected to reopen after renovation in the next five years.

The delegation also presented gifts to a mosque here. Tibet now has 2,000 moslems.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

NPC OFFICIAL IN XIZANG ON 'GENUINE NATIONAL UNITY'

OW010318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303 GMT 1 Sep 85

["National Unity Vital to National Prosperity"--XINHUA]

[Text] Lhasa, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--Genuine national unity is the basic guarantee for the common prosperity of all nationalities and a strong and prosperous China, said Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, today.

Speaking at a mass rally in Lhasa celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet autonomous region, he said: "All nationalities, big or small, are equals. This is the essence of the policy of the Chinese communist party toward the nationalities, for genuine national unity can be achieved only on the basis of equality among all the nationalities."

"We must protect close unity just like the pupil of our eye and safeguard the flesh-and-blood socialist relations among all nationalities and strengthen the unity between the Tibetan and Han nationalities," he said. "This is the basic guarantee for the common prosperity of all nationalities in China and a daily growth of the consolidation and prosperity of China."

Banqen returned to Tibet in his capacity of deputy head of the central delegation for the celebrations of the founding of the autonomous region.

He told the rally that extremely great changes had taken place in the political, economic and cultural and education fields since the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1951.

Though affected by "leftist" errors, especially the ten-year turmoil between 1966 and 1976, which resulted in serious damage to both revolution and construction, he said, the achievements are, on the whole, tremendous. "They are there for all to see," he added.

He reviewed the instructions by the central committee of the Communist Party of China and the special policies and flexible measures authorized by the central government since the third plenum of the CPC Central Committee in 1978. He said that these have steered work in Tibet onto the track of healthy development.

He called for full implementation and observation of the country's constitution and the law of national regional autonomy, which, he said, is the fundamental guarantee for building a prosperous new Tibet with a high standard of socialist ethics.

Tibet has broad prospects, he said. He called on all Tibetans to close their ranks and work hard with one heart and one mind under the leadership of the central party committee and the central government to make the region a new Tibet with close national unity, prosperity and a high standard of socialist ethics and culture.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

CPC MESSAGE PLEDGES CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR XIZANG

OW010312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Lhasa, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--The central government and all regions in China will continue giving Tibet full support in developing its economy and improving the people's livelihood.

The central committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the state council made this pledge in a message of congratulations sent today for the 20th anniversary of the founding of Tibet autonomous region.

Hu Qili, secretariat member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the central delegation, read the message to a mass rally on behalf of the central government.

"Building a new and socialist Tibet," the message said, "is an eager desire of the people of various nationalities in the region and is of special importance to the nationwide modernization program."

Tibet with its vast territory and rich resources is an inseparable part of China and the valiant and industrious, honest and intelligent Tibetan people, are an important member of the Chinese nation, the message said.

The central government called on the organizations and people in Tibet, including party, government and army, to do work in every field well and focus their efforts to economic construction.

It also urged them to reform the current economic system, carry out the policy of opening to the rest of the world, expand economic exchanges and develop commodity production while running education well.

The regional government should continue to implement the party's policy on nationalities and religion, the message said, unite on the broadest basis the patriotic personages of various circles and contribute to build up Tibet.

The political and economic situation in Tibet is now the best since its peaceful liberation in 1951, it said. The regional party and government organizations led the Tibetan people and had carried out the flexible and special policies of the central government for Tibet in the past few years.

Big efforts have been made to develop animal husbandry and agriculture and reform the economic system that is not suitable to Tibet's conditions.

Socialist democracy has developed and the regional autonomous system improved in Tibet so as to guarantee the democratic rights of the people, the message said.

Social order in Tibet was stable and the people united. People's livelihood has improved and some peasants and herdsmen are getting better off.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME ON IMPROVING WORK IN XIZANG

OWO30141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1722 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 31 Aug (XINHUA) -- "Excerpts of speech delivered by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress, at the cadres' meeting held on 31 August 1985 to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Xizang Autonomous Region.

Today, I am delighted to join everyone here to warmly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Xizang Autonomous Region.

In the past 20 years since the founding the the Xizang Autonomous Region, particularly since 1980 when we began to implement the series of directives issued by the central authorities on our work in Xizang, we have scored tremendous achievements in developing various construction projects in Xizang. This has been the result of the close unity and hard work of the people of all nationalities in the entire region under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. It is worthy of our warm celebration.

Now, I would like to take this opportunity to put forward my views and point out the requirements on how to improve our work in Xizang.

1. We must seek truth from facts and proceed from the realities in Xizang. Since 1980, the central authorities have issued many important directives on our work in Xizang and formulated a series of principles and policies that have conformed with the actual situation in the region. Hu Yaobang, Wan Li, Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun, and other leading cadres of the central authorities and the state council have personally come to Xizang to conduct inspection tours and given us guidance. Tremendous changes have taken place in Xizang in recent years, owing to the correct principles and policies laid down by the central authorities and the joint efforts made by the cadres at all levels and the people of all nationalities throughout the autonomous region. These changes are here for all to see. However, the course of implementing the correct principles and policies laid down by the central authorities, we cannot say that we have had neither oversight nor mistakes. Naturally, some of our errors have their historical and objective reasons. However, we must subjectively check if we have fully realized the peculiar characteristics of Xizang and completely fulfill our goals of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from the realities in Xizang. This is

something we must conscientiously analyze. We should earnestly conduct check-ups, sum up our experiences, and draw lessons from them.

2. We must bring into full play the fine tradition of waging arduous struggles and further rectify our work style. The broad masses of cadres in Xizang have worked hard over a protracted period in a difficult environment. They have a fine tradition of waging arduous struggles. However, we must also realize that unhealthy trends such as seeking ease and comfort, making use of one's authority for personal gains, telling lies, bragging, and making empty promises have appeared among a few cadres. This merits the serious attention of our leading cadres at all levels.

3. We must further strengthen unity among the people and cadres of all nationalities.

4. We must promote democracy and strengthen the legal system. Cadres at all levels must foster a democratic work style, attentively listen to the views of all people at all times, pool the wisdom of the masses, and absorb all correct ideas from all walks of life to guide our work. It is necessary to strengthen legislative work and to write into law those policies and experiences that have proven to be correct in practice. Once a law has been enacted, we should strictly comply with it so as to maintain the dignity of the law. I suggest that Wide-scale and in-depth publicity and education on the legal system be carried out in a planned way throughout the region with a view to incessantly raising the people's awareness of the need to understand and abide by the law.

The instructions that the central authorities have issued and the principles and policies that they have set up for Xizang boil down to one point; that is, to develop Xizang's economy and make its people better off as early as possible. With the loving care of the party Central Committee and the State Council and under the direct leadership of the Regional CPC Committee, let us unite as one, advance valiantly, and make still greater contributions to building a new, united, rich, and civilized socialist Xizang.

CSO: 4005/1405

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON ETHNIC DEVELOPMENT

OW312128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--All cadres working in Tibet should learn the Tibetan language, the Bainqen Lama stressed in a speech here today.

The use of Tibetan as the principal language of the Tibet autonomous region is part and parcel of the right of the Tibetan people to exercise autonomy, said Bainqen Erdini Qlogyi Gyaincain, who is visiting Tibet to attend the region's 20th anniversary celebrations as National People's Congress Standing Committee vice-chairman.

"I am fully confident in a new, socialist Tibet whose people enjoy unity, prosperity and high moral standards," he said at a meeting of local officials.

"Tibetan cadres should certainly have a good command of their own language, and the Han cadres, too, should work hard to learn it," he said.

Government paper work should be done mainly in Tibetan, and reports or speeches in Chinese should be translated into Tibetan. "Efforts must be made in real earnest to improve the teaching of Tibetan in schools," he said.

He called for equal stress on helping the Tibetan people to acquire modern science and culture while developing Tibet's traditional culture.

The Bainqen Lama was speaking on nationality, religion and united front work in Tibet.

As regards nationality work, according to him, what is most important is to guarantee the right of the local government to carry out national laws and policies in the light of local conditions.

According to earlier news reports, party organizations and governments in Tibet may make adaptations to instructions and regulations from the central authorities in the light of the region's specific conditions.

"Everybody should cherish the unity of people of different nationalities," he said.

Touching on the policy toward religion, he said more temples and other religious sites would be made available for the followers of different buddhist sects.

The policy of letting religious organizations or leaders run religious sites under the leadership of the government religious affairs offices will continue. The abbots of temples should be chosen through election from among those who are loyal to the country and buddhism. Meanwhile, work will continue to bring up a generation of younger buddhists who are patriotic, pious and well versed in buddhism, he explained.

The government encourages the use of religious teachings by buddhists to help people develop morally.

Confidence in the majority of Tibet's religious leaders and other people of the upper strata was the keynote of the Bainqen Lama's statements on united front work in the region.

These include influential patriotic elements in religious and political circles and their families, as well as the families of those now living abroad.

The majority of these people support the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, uphold China's unification and are willing to work for Tibet's economic and cultural development, the senior Tibetan buddhist leader said.

"We must adopt special measures to see to it that these people are well cared for in their everyday activities, that they are trusted, and that they can fully play their roles," the Bainqen Lama said.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

TIBETAN'S LIFE IMPROVES AFTER CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW290842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, 29 Aug (XINHUA)--When he was labeled a "slave owner" and all his property confiscated in 1971, Qiangba, a herdsman in northern Tibet, felt his life was finished.

But with his name rehabilitated, the 45-year-old herdsman and his family is now again leading a happy life. They own 70 yaks, 230 sheep and four horses and their income last year hit 7,000 yuan. That was average for the 12 households in Dagaduo village of Naqu prefecture where his family lives.

"Life was very hard for my family during the 'cultural revolution'. Both my wife and I were classified 'slave owners' because our fathers had owned herds, and we were forced to do odd jobs for the production brigade," Qiangba recalled.

The family worked very hard in those years, only to find that they owed two or three hundred yuan for food to the brigade at the end of each year.

"When a village is flooded, you can't find a dry stone," the herdsman said, citing a Tibetan proverb to explain that he even didn't feel he had to complain about it at that time because he knew that the whole country was in great turmoil.

His life began to change in 1979 after the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. His case was redressed that year and 8,000 yuan was given to him in 1981 as compensation for his confiscated property.

When XINHUA reporters visited Qiangba last week, they found a wind-driven generator in his courtyard and his kitchen stacked with sacks of grain, sheepskins and dried cow dung which the Tibetans use as fuel.

Two new Tibetan-style cupboards and two tables stood in the living room. The beds were covered with new kadian (Tibetan rugs) and the house had electric bulbs and a gas lamp. A shrine with a portrait of Sakyamuni was placed on the cupboard.

The host, wearing a woollen sweater and a wrist watch, told XINHUA that he built his four-room house in 1981 and purchased the generator for 1,000 yuan last year.

"Most of our furniture and clothing were bought after 1981 when livestock was given back to us herdsmen," he said.

There are seven children in the family. The eldest is 21 and the youngest two years old. The eldest girl, who has already married, works in a shop in Naqu town, and an 11-year-old girl is attending a primary school.

The family gets up at daybreak and the children go out to herd sheep and cattle after a breakfast mainly of zanba (roasted barley flour) and yak butter tea. They eat on the pasture at noon and do not return before sunset.

Qiangba and his 43-year-old wife stay at home while their children are herding on the hills. He makes ropes and repairs sheepfolds and yak pens while his wife cooks, fetches water and does other household chores.

He goes to agricultural areas with yak butter, beef and mutton every summer to exchange for grain. Sometimes he goes to the lakes to pan salt.

"A herdsman's life is always busy. There is no end of jobs waiting to be done," Qiangba said.

In the evening, the family usually eats beef or mutton, some vegetables and yoghurt. "Our diet is improving," said Qiangba's wife Zhaxi Lamu.

Qiangba's only hobby is to listen to the domestic news program over the radio every morning. "I want to know the new policies of the party and the state and hear about the reforms in other parts of the country.

Although he used to own much more property, he said he didn't have regrets because the new policy has given him and other herdsmen more opportunities.

Qiangba said that his greatest wish is to educate his children to be honest people and to become well off through their own work.

He plans to buy a bike, a cassette recorder, and if possible, a television set in the next year or two.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG FORMALLY INAUGURATES TELEVISION STATION

HK231349 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] After preparations and experimental broadcasts for 10 years and 3 months, a ceremony was grandly held on the morning of 20 August to mark the inauguration of the Xizang television station. NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Regional CPC Committee Secretary Wu Jinghua attended the ceremony and delivered important speeches.

Regional party, government, and army leading comrades Redi, Ba Sang, Duoju Cairang, Langjie, Jipu Pingcuocideng, Liu Yongkang, and (Ngapoi Cedain Zhoigar), who is vice chairman of the National Women's Federation and honorary chairman of the Regional Women's Federation, attended the occasion to extend their warm congratulations.

Responsible comrades from the regional CPC Committee Propaganda Department, the Regional Journalists' Association, the Xizang branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, XIZANG RIBAO, and the Xizang reporters' office of the Ministry of Radio and Television, and reporters from the central people's radio station and RENMIN RIBAO also attended the meeting to extend their warm congratulations.

At the meeting, Luosangxianba, director of the regional radio and television department, gave a report on the preparatory work for establishing the Xizang television station.

He said: Preparations for establishing the Xizang television station began in May 1975. The station experimentally broadcast its first black and white television programs on 1 May 1978 and began experimental broadcasts of color television program on 1 October 1979. It has been 10 years and 3 months since the commencement of the preparatory work. During the past 10 years, all the staff members and workers of the station have been doing preparatory work while continuing experimental broadcasts, and has made rapid developments in propaganda work, in the building the contingent of television workers, in equipment, and in capital construction. During the 7 years of experimental broadcasts, the station has produced a total of 2,870 news pieces, more than 50 television documentaries on special subjects, and 9 TV series and dramas. It has also translated more than 70 hours of Tibetan language TV programs. Some of the documentaries and translated Tibetan language films were given

special awards and honorary awards as outstanding national TV series by the central television station. Some have been well received by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department, the State Nationality Affairs Committee, the Regional CPC Committee, and audiences at home and abroad.

In regard to the building of the contingent of television workers, the previous preparatory group consisting of 2 comrades has now developed into a television station consisting of more than 90 people, of whom 92 percent are professional and technical cadres and 56 percent are Zang-nationality professional and technical cadres. A contingent of young cadres with television technology which has Zang-nationality cadres as the main force and which is supplemented by Han-nationality cadres, is now taking shape. They have made positive contributions to developing the region's television cause and promoting the building of two civilizations in the region.

To warm applause, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme delivered a speech in which he extended warm congratulations on the establishment of the Xinjiang television station.

After expounding the importance of television, a modern propaganda tool, in the region, he said that leading cadres at all levels in the region must learn to use radio and television as a means to propagate decisions and decrees and to guide various types of work, and must use television to do propaganda work in educating the broad masses to take part in the four modernizations. Government at all levels must properly run television, and take care of and support the development of television through human, financial, and material resources.

Ngapio Ngawang Jigme said that the establishment of the Xizang television station has built another bridge between the region and other areas of the country and other countries. We should give a vivid introduction to the interior areas and other fraternal nationalities in the interior and to the people throughout the world on our beautiful and rich Xizang, on Xizang's long history and splendid culture, and on the experiences and bitter lessons we have learned in building a new socialist Xizang, so that people can better understand Xizang and make contributions in opening up to the world, in developing Xizang's economy, and in promoting mutual contacts and friendships.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said that Xizang is a special minority nationality area with Zang-nationality people as its main inhabitants. We must proceed from Xizang's real situation in doing everything; properly develop TV programs, especially Tibetan-language ones; uphold the principle of simultaneous development of internal and external propaganda work; continuously upgrade the quality of television service work; improve service means; and do our utmost to bring television programs to all villages and areas in the region so that television can genuinely become a good teacher and helpful friend loved by the peoples of various nationalities in the region.

The NPC Committee Secretary Ba Sang delivered a speech at the meeting. She said: From today on, the Xizang television station will broadcast two sets of

color television programs. One set of programs will be produced by the station itself. The programs, mainly in the Tibetan language, will be comprehensive ones including newscasts, education, literature and art, and commercial service. The other set will be programs from the central television station relayed by the Xizang television station. I hope that you will achieve even greater results in your future work.

In her speech, Ba Sang also set five demands for the station's future work.

On behalf of all journalists in the region and all comrades of XIZANG RIBAO, (Yin Rui), chairman of the Xizang Regional Journalists' Association and editor-in-chief of XIZANG RIBAO, warmly congratulated the inauguration of the Xizang television station and presented a silk banner at the meeting. Those units which presented silk banners and gifts and sent congratulatory messages to the meeting included the Ministry of Radio and Television; radio and television departments and radio and television stations from 20 provinces, municipalities, and regions, including Ningxia, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Nei Monngol, Beijing, Liaoning, Shanghai, Hunan, Guangdong and Chongqing; and the Tianjin watch plant.

After the conclusion of the inauguration meeting, Vice chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and the regional leading comrades visited the control room of the Xizang television station. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Wu Jinghua also wrote a few words of encouragement for the Xizang television station to mark its inauguration.

CSO: 4005/1405

SOUTHWEST REGION

LHASA RADIO ON HU QILI COMMEMORATING 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HK030440 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Recorded Report: "Millions of People Rejoice at the Joyous Festival, Everywhere Singing and Dancing Extol Our Prospects"]

[Excerpts] People of various nationalities from various circles in Lhasa held grand celebrations in parks marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the region. [music]

At 1000, accompanied by the region's party, government and military leaders such as Ngapoi Ngawang Jime, Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Redi, Ba Sang, Li Wenshan, (Mao Rubai), Wang Xinquan and (Zhang Songquan), the head of the central delegation Hu Qili; Deputy Heads Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Wang Zhaoguo, Zhou Keyu, Yin Fatang, Zhao Weichen, Puncog Wangje, and Jiang Ping; and members of the central delegation went to (Luobulingcha) and attended the celebration activities. They were warmly greeted by the masses.

At (Luobulingcha), accompanied by Ngapoi Ngawang Jime, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya and Redi, leading comrades of the region, Hu Qili, head of the central delegation; Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Wang Zhaoguo, Zhou Weichen and Puncog Wangje, deputy heads; and other comrades visited a new palace where they met members of the Hong Kong and Macau reporters' delegation and had group photos taken to mark the occasion.

When Hu Qili and other comrades visited the regional CPPCC the standing committee members of the regional CPPCC warmly greeted the relatives from Beijing. Comrade Hu Qili delivered a speech before the standing committee members of the regional CPPCC.

During the celebration activities, accompanied by Ngapoi Ngawang Jime, Wu Jinghua and other comrades, Hu Qili, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan Wang Zhaoguo and so on went to a building which was previously used for performing Tibetan operas. There they watched a Tibetan opera called (Zuowasangmo). In addition, Hu Qili, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan and Wu Jinghua made ebullient speeches.

Also present at the celebration activities at (Luobulingcha) were (Aibo Sitan), editor-in-chief of CHINA RECONSTRUCTS; the delegation from Hangzhou City; the aged comrades' delegation; engineers and technicians from various provinces and

cities who work on 43 projects; and representatives from the region's prefectures, cities and counties.

Also present at the celebration activities at (Luobulingcha) were Tibetan compatriots returned from overseas, officials of the Nepal Kingdom Consulate General to Lhasa and Nepalese residing in Lhasa. [music]

CSO: 4005/1405

SOUTHWEST REGION

CENTRAL DELEGATION ATTENDS LHASA PARK GATHERING

OWO50025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1820 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- "I wish that the great unity among the various fraternal nationalities of our country will last as long as Mount Gomolangma stands and that their fraternal friendship will be as long as the Yaluzangbu Jiang," said He Qili, head of the central delegation, today to the masses of all nationalities attending a garden party at the Norbu Lingka Park in Lhasa to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Xizang Autonomous Region.

At 1000 local time, Hu Qili, head of the central delegation; Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, deputy head of the delegation; and other members of the delegation arrived at the park in the company of Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Raidi, and other Xizang leaders to attend a garden party together with more than 10,000 people and to convey the congratulations and cordial greetings of the Party Central Committee and the State Council to people of all nationalities in Xizang.

Hu Qili and Bainqen Erdini Doigyi Gyaincain separately delivered ebullient speeches to the masses attending the party. Hu Qili said: Our great motherland is a big family in which various fraternal nationalities live in harmony and unity. This big family belongs to the 56 fraternal nationalities and also includes our Tibet compatriots. A festival of Tibetan compatriots is also a common festival of our fraternal nationalities throughout the country. Our Tibetan and Han nationalities are as close to each other as lips and teeth, and they will stand together through thick and thin. No force in the world can separate them. Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain said: The party Central Committee is extremely concerned about Xizang. The policies it has formulated for Xizang are correct and suited to Tibetan realities. We can now live and engage in production happily, and strive to build a united, prosperous, and civilized new Xizang. The Tibetans are an industrious and brave people. We should be proud of this. At the same time, we should cherish the unity among all nationalities just as we cherish our eyes. Their speeches were enthusiastically applauded by the masses attending the party.

CSO: 4005/1405

SOUTHWEST REGION

HU QILI, LI PENG ATTEND LHASA RECEPTION

OW022210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1713 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 30 Aug (XINHUA) -- A grand literary and art reception was held tonight in the Xizang Autonomous Region to warmly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding to the Xizang Autonomous Region and to welcome the central delegation.

Tonight, the newly completed Lhasa theater was decorated with lanterns and colorful streamers. All the members of the central delegation attended the reception on invitation. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress; Wu Jinghua, secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional Party Committee; Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress; and Doje Cedain, chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government accompanied the members of the central delegation to watch the literary and art performances at the reception. Also watching the performances were more than 1,000 people of all nationalities from all walks of life in Lhasa.

Prior to the performances, Raidi, deputy secretary of the autonomous Regional Party Committee, delivered a speech. He said The central delegation led by Comrade Hu Qili came to Lhasa to join us in celebrating this festive day, adding luster and gaiety to our celebration activities, and making us once again feel the kind concerns of the Party Central Committee, the State Council, and the people throughout the country for the people in Xizang. Raidi said: We, the people of Xizang, fully realize that without the correct leadership and deep solicitude of the CPC and without the selfless support from the fraternal nationalities in the motherland, there would be no new and socialist Xizang today.

Yin Fatang, deputy head of the central delegation delivered a speech of appreciation. He said: The Xizang Autonomous Region has held quite a magnificent party for the delegation. On behalf of the central delegation, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the party, government, and army organs and the people from all walks of life in Xizang, and extend my warm greetings to them.

Yin Fatang said: Right now, the various reforms centering around economic restructuring are being vigorously carried out throughout Xizang. By carrying

out reform well, we will have a solid foundation for invigorating the economy, strengthening unity among various nationalities, and helping people become well-to-do in Xizang; and Xizang will march forward with firm and giant steps.

The Xizang Autonomous Regional Singing and Dancing Troupe, the Lhasa City Singing and Dancing Troupe, the Xizang Autonomous Regional School of Arts and the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Xizang Military District gave splendid performances at the reception.

After the performances, head of the central delegation Hu Qili and deputy heads of the delegation Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain and Li Peng walked onto the stage, warmly shook hands with the performers and congratulated them for their successful performances.

CSO: 4005/1405

SOUTHWEST REGION

HU QILI, LI PENG ATTEND TIBET CELEBRATION

OW311208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--The central government will not levy taxes on Tibetan farmers and will require no state purchase of agricultural products from the region before 1990, vice-premier Li Peng said here today.

On behalf of the central government, he was speaking at a cadre meeting to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of Tibet autonomous region.

Li, deputy head of the central delegation to the region, said the policy of allowing individuals to own livestock and use farmland should remain unchanged for a long time.

The autonomous region had achieved remarkable progress in economic growth, but was still an economically underdeveloped region.

People from all over the country, he said, would continue their efforts to support Tibet's construction.

Li said that to develop its economy, the region must persist in the policy of opening to interior areas and the rest of the world, which in this region mainly means promoting cross-border trade, expanding tourism and importing advanced technology from abroad.

Tibet should also try to master the advanced technology and management methods of the country's comparatively more developed regions, and win the support from these regions on the basis of mutual benefit.

The vice-premier suggested specific measures which could be taken:

--concentrate on animal husbandry, with other priorities given to agriculture and forestry, while encouraging the expansion of commodity production.

--make great efforts to develop water and geothermal power generation, use solar and wind energy, build more highways and gradually expand local air services.

--and develop the Tibetan handicraft industry, while taking the fullest advantages of local raw materials and energy to promote the region's other industries.

Li also said that more historic sites and beauty spots should be opened to tourists. The region should expand its foreign trade by offering preferential terms for foreigners and try to boost exports.

Li, who is also the minister of the state education commission, pointed out that Tibet faced a shortage of competent people and that was a prominent problem.

To improve education in Tibet, priority should be given to primary and middle schools--especially primary school education, and boarding schools should be set up and great importance attached to teaching of liberal art in Tibetan.

He said that from next month, 19 provinces and municipalities will open special schools for Tibetan youngsters.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

HU QILI ADDRESSES 31 AUGUST TIBET MEETING

OW311214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--Tibet has reached a new stage of development, marked by social stability and unity, improvement of people's livelihood and the development of the economy and all other undertakings, said Hu Qili, member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, here today.

The new situation flowed from special policies in the autonomous region in recent years, he said.

Hu Qili, who is also the head of the central delegation to Tibet to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet autonomous region, was addressing a rally attended by local officials.

He said since the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1951, striking changes have taken place there. With the democratic reform, Tibet abolished the extremely backward serfdom. In the past 20 years since the founding of the autonomous region, great progress in the economic construction has been made.

Since 1979, he said, the central government has worked out special flexible policies to put an end to the underdevelopment of commodity production, education and science and technology in Tibet. Included were a tax-holiday for collective and individual producers for a certain period, the right to long-term use of plots while the public ownership of the land is recognized, and the right of peasants and herdsmen to determine the crops and livestock raised and making individual and collective enterprises the main factor in expanding industry and commerce.

Officials at all levels should correctly carry out the party's policies towards religion and nationalities, ensuring the people's freedom to believe in religion and conduct normal religious activities. At the same time, they should also take into full consideration of Tibet's characteristics, respect Tibetan customs and habits and history and cultural traditions, so as to combine the party's policies with local realities and strengthen the unity of all nationalities, he declared.

He called on local officials to attach importance to studying and using the Tibetan language.

All people, religious believers and non-believers, should be helped to understand that they share fundamental interests in building a new Tibet that is united, prosperous and civilized, he stated.

Hu said, the United Patriotic Front should be further expanded to include all those who can be united, on the condition that the unification of the motherland is safeguarded and the unity of nationalities strengthened.

He pointed out that Tibet must unswervingly carry out the policy of opening to other parts of China and the world in order to gradually change its present inaccessible situation.

He also stressed the need to fully exercise the right of local national autonomy.

Hu Qili pointed out that efforts to safeguard the historically formed unity of Tibet and the motherland, and constantly strengthen the unity and equality of the nationalities, should continue. There should not be the slightest deviation from these fundamental points, he emphasized.

After recalling the assistance given to Tibet by the central government and other parts of the country, He said, more and improved assistance would be given to the region to increase its capability of developing its economy and culture through its own efforts.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

WU JINGHUA ADDRESSES 31 AUGUST TIBET MEETING

OW311406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--The Tibet autonomous region plans to boost its gross domestic product to 1,200 yuan per capita by the year 2000, a top official of the region announced here today.

That means three billion yuan excluding the service trades. The population is 2.5 million.

Speaking at a meeting of local party and government officials this morning, Wu Jinghua, secretary of the communist party regional committee, said the output value of agriculture and animal husbandry totalled 638 million yuan in 1984, an 89 percent increase over that in 1965, the year when the autonomous region was founded.

According to the plan for economic and social development, this sector will yield 1.7 billion yuan by the end of this century. In addition, industrial output value will reach 1.1 billion yuan and tourism, commerce, catering and other service trades will bring in 1.2 billion yuan.

The goal for real income of the peasants and hardsmen is set at 900 yuan per capita.

Industrial output value jumped 4.8 fold in Tibet in the past 20 years, he said.

There were 21.6 million head of livestock in the autonomous region last year, 27.5 percent more than in 1965. Grain output totalled 490,000 tons, a 70 percent growth.

The party secretary noted that Tibet has also made headway in the development of water, geothermal, wind and solar resources. The present power generating capacity of 129,000 kW is a 14 fold increase. Highways in the region extend 21,600 km, and the 1,200-km Qinghai-Tibet highway has been asphalted.

Commerce in both urban and rural areas, foreign trade and the market have improved since the open policy was implemented. There were 22,000 private, collective and state shops and stalls by the end of 1984.

The region has promoted 31,900 Tibetans and people of other minority people to leading posts in the past 20 years. They account for 62 percent of all cadres in Tibet.

Tibetans now have their own professors, engineers, doctors, veterinarians, agronomists, accountants, reporters, writers and artists.

Despite the tremendous changes in the region, Wu said, Tibet is still backward economically and culturally, compared with other parts of the country. He listed energy and transportation and the lack of professionals as immediate problems the region is facing.

Tibet is an inseparable part of China and the Tibetan people will follow the socialist road of common prosperity with the other nationalities of the country under the leadership of the communist party of China. "This is the unshakable foundation," he said.

He added that there was a big difference between Tibet and other parts of the country in natural environment, social development, economic structure, cultural and national traditions and religion. These, he said, are an important basis for developing future policies.

The party The party official stressed the importance of unity among various nationalities in Tibet and steadfastly implementing the government policies toward religion. "We must focus our efforts on economic construction and try our best to increase the Tibetan economy so as to bring prosperity to the people as soon as possible," he said.

Speaking on economic programs for the near future, Wu said that Tibet would concentrate on developing the middle reaches of the Yarlung Zangbo River and the valley of its tributaries--the Lhasa, Nyangqu and Nyang Rivers. This area will become the most developed in Tibet in ten years.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

HU QILI READS CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MESSAGE AT TIBET RALLY

OW010844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Lhasa, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--More than 30,000 peasants, herdsmen and lamas gathered in front of the Potala Palace here this morning to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet autonomous region.

Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, is festively decorated today. Colorful buntings, balloons and slogans were seen everywhere in this ancient city.

Very early in the morning, people of all nationalities began to converge to the square before the working people's palace of culture, where a rostrum in Tibetan style was newly erected for the occasion, some with red banners, flags and bouquets, some driving floats decorated with butter, ears of wheat, and even the new motorcycles they just bought.

The rally began at about nine o'clock, local time, when the local leaders together with the central delegation appeared on the rostrum.

"Tibet is enjoying the best period, both politically and economically, since its peaceful liberation in 1952," said a message from the CPC Central Committee and the central government, which was read by Hu Qili, member of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the central delegation. The message promised continued support to Tibet.

The crowds cheered enthusiastically when the central delegation presented to the local government a banner of congratulations, which is inscribed with the words "strive for a new Tibet with unity, prosperity and a high standard of socialist culture and ethics."

Chairman of the Tibet autonomous regional government Doje Cedain, national people's congress standing committee vice-chairman Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain, political commissar Wang Xinqian of the Tibet military area command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and a representative of peasants and herdsmen spoke at the rally.

"With ability to create a brilliant ancient civilization, the Tibetan people can certainly create a brilliant modern Tibet and make their due contributions to the effort to invigorate the Chinese nation and achieve modernization," said Doje Cedain.

Bainqen called on people of all nationalities to cherish their close unity just like their pupil of eye. [as received] "This is the basic guarantee for a prosperous Tibet and daily consolidating and prosperous China," he added.

Pingcuo Zuogar, a 34-year-old township leader in the suburbs of Lhasa, voiced the joy of Tibetan peasants and herdsmen over the benefit from them the special policies adopted by the central government.

The speeches were followed by a colorful parade by more than 3,500 cheering crowd and floats.

As hundreds of lamas danced past the rostrum in traditional pageantry to the rhythm of drums and trumpets, thousands of balloons and pigeons rose to the blue sky.

Present at the ceremony was the government delegation of Nepal.

CSO: 4000/368

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN LEADERS ATTEND TEACHERS' DAY RALLY

HK110317 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee, the Provincial People's Government, and the Provincial CPPCC held a rally yesterday [10 September] morning solemnly celebrating China's first Teachers' Day. They extended sincere greetings to the province's teachers and wished them good health.

When Zhu Zhihui, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, announced the opening of the rally, the Provincial Party and Government leaders such as Pu Chaozhu and He Zhiqiang warmly applauded.

He Zhiqiang, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor, delivered the first speech at the rally.

He Zhiqiang pointed out in his speech, to respect teachers and education is the bound duty of the whole society. In order to make the whole society and all trades respect teachers and education, the whole party must respect teachers. In particular, the leading cadres must take the lead in respecting teachers.

He urged all party and government departments at various levels to emphatically encourage party members and cadres to become models of respecting teachers and education. They should widely publicize the work hard and significance of teachers. They should also commend the advanced deeds of outstanding teachers, so that the whole society will develop a good general mood of respecting teachers and education.

The rally was attended by over 500 representatives of aged, middle-aged and young teachers in Kunming area; as well as leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee, the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial Government, and the Provincial CPPCC.

Liang Jia, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC, delivered a congratulatory speech at the rally. Ma Wendong, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wang Dian, standing committee vice chairman of the Provincial Advisory Committee; and representatives of teachers in Lunan County also spoke at the rally.

CSO: 4005/1405

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

NEPALESE ARRIVE FOR CELEBRATION--The 7-member friendship delegation from the Nepal kingdom headed by (Bu La Tuo Ji), minister of tourism, transport, and works, arrived Xizang from the entry point of (Zhangmukouan) on the afternoon of 28 August. The delegation has come to the region to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Xizang Autonomous Region at the invitation of the Chinese government. Pu Qiong, vice chairman of the Regional People's Government, and Wangdi Jiaba, director of the regional foreign affairs office, made a special trip to (Zhangmukouan) to meet the distinguished Nepalese guests. [Excerpt] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Aug 85 HK]

XIZANG MARTYRS PAID HOMAGE--Lhasa, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--Hu Qili, head of the central delegation; Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain and Li Peng, deputy heads of the delegation; and some members of the delegation paid homage to a martyrs' mausoleum and placed a wreath at a martyrs' monument in the western suburbs of Lhasa this afternoon. The ribbon of the wreath was inscribed with the following words: "Eternal Glory to the Martyrs Who Sacrificed Their Lives for the Cause of Revolution and Construction in Xizang." They also bowed and stood in silent tribute in front of the tombs of Xia Furen, former deputy secretary of the Xizang Work Committee who sacrificed his life for the cause of revolution and construction in Xizang; of Luo-Sang-ci-cheng, former secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; and of Du Zhangde, who took part in the construction of projects in support of Xizang. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1955 GMT 31 Aug 85 OW]

HU QILI, LI PENG ATTEND FIREWORKS--Lhasa, 1 Sep (XINHUA)-- A grand fireworks display was held in Lhasa this evening to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Xizang Autonomous Region. Accompanied by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Raidi, Doje Cedain, and other party and government responsible persons of the autonomous region, Hu Qili, head of the central delegation; Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain and Li Peng, deputy heads of the delegation; and all other members of the delegation enjoyed the celebration by watching the fireworks together with the masses of all nationalities at the plaza of the Working People's Culture Palace in front of the Potala Palace. Hu Qili, Li Peng, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Wu Jinghua, and other leaders joyfully went among the masses and danced with them. Also attending the evening display were all members of a delegation of the Royal Government of Nepal; Epstein, a good friend of the Chinese people; and Hong Kong and Macao journalists who have been invited to Lhasa to cover the celebrations. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1613 GMT 1 Sep 85 OW]

TEACHERS' DAY RALLY--Today is China's first Teachers' Day. Representatives of all circles in Sichuan gathered in Chengdu to mark the grand occasion. Present at the rally were leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Chengdu Military Region, the Provincial Advisory Committee, the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Provincial Government, the Provincial CPPCC, the Provincial Military District, and various democratic parties; members of the CPC Central Committee and Central Advisory Commission in Sichuan; and educators of the older generation, Yang Rudai, Fu Quanyou, Wan Haifeng, Nie Ronggui, He Haoju, Jiang Minkuan, Feng Yuanwei, Xu Mengxia, Ren Baige. [Excerpts] [Chenghwltlichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Sep 85 HK]

TEACHERS' DAY MALPRACTICES--The first Teachers' Day is now imminent. Schools, trades, and various sectors have done a lot of work to arrange celebration festivities, showing the importance the party attaches to education and its care for teachers. However at present a few education departments and schools, failing to cherish the party's concern and the masses' respect, have seized the chance to present gifts to school staff and workers, spending a lot of money. Such action, far from improving teachers' status, will in fact damage the image of the people's teachers and does not meet the desires of the teachers. China is not yet a rich country. We have many things to do. In these circumstances, the party and government have done everything possible to cut down on other expenditures and make all possible economies in order to develop education and improve teachers' pay and conditions. The leaders at all levels should base their work on the overall picture and spend the money on running schools and solving the teachers' most urgent problems. The teachers too should make allowances for the state's difficulties, cherish their own reputation, and translate the respect and love from the whole of society into motive force for dedicating themselves to the lofty cause of education. [Station Commentary: "Cherish the Lofty Reputation of the People's Teachers"] [Excerpt] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Sep 85 HK]

TEA PARTY FOR TEACHERS--On the afternoon of 9 September, the Regional CPC Committee and the Regional People's Government held a tea party for some 10,000 teachers in our region to fervently mark the first Teachers' Day in our country. Attending the party were leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army, including Redi, Li Wenshan, (Mao Rubai), Dan Zeng, (Wang Dongxing), Jipu Pingcuocideng, and (Zhang Xing); and responsible comrades of the regional education department, the propaganda department, organization department, and general office of the Regional CPC Committee, the regional federation of trade unions, and the education office of the Nationality Affairs Committee. Jipu Pingcuocideng, vice chairman of the Regional People's Government, presided over the party. Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, attended the party and spoke. In his speech, Comrade Li Wenshan also encouraged the teachers in our region to seriously study the decision of the CPC Central Committee platform of the education structure, to sum up very well the experiences of our region in nationality education, to explore and study the measures for reform of nationality education, to vigorously suggest ways and means for doing a good job in reform of the education structure in our region, to strive to create a new situation in nationality education work in our region, and to

make new contributions toward building a new socialist united, rich, and civilized Xizang. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Sept 85 HK]

LEADERS MEET VETERAN CADRES--On 26 August, Ngapoi Ngauang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Wu Jinghua, secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and political commissar of Xizang Military District; Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the CPPCC and vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Redi, secretary of the Regional CPC Committee; and Duojiecaidan, chairman of the Regional People's Government, called on a number of veteran comrades who have come to attend the 20th anniversary celebrations of the establishment of the Xizang Autonomous Region. These veteran comrades are Fan Ming, Sun Zhuobin, (Zheng Ying), Chen Jingbo, Hu Zonglin, Wang Ynxiang, Ziren Lamu, Xia Zhongyuan, Qie Jinuu, (Wang Jiao), (Gai Yuxian), (Wang Hanping), (Li Chuanen), (Wu Jian), (Wang Daxuan), Gao Fengshan, Wei Ke, (Zhang Jinfu), and Zhang Kelin. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Aug 85 HK]

WORK CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION--The Provincial Education Work Conference concluded on 31 August after 4 days in session. The representatives seriously studied the CPC Central Committee decision on reform of the education structure and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the National Education Conference. Vice Governor Xu Caidong presided at the closing ceremony. Wang Chaowen and Ding Tingmo, leading comrades of the party and government, were present. Wang Chaowen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, made a speech. He stressed that attaching importance to education and training talented people is very significant for invigorating Guizhou's economy and exploiting its resources. He called on all localities to draw up specific plans for spurring reform of the education structure and developing education in light of local conditions, do more practical deeds to this end, and work hard to produce results in 3 to 5 years. They should strive to create a new situation of vigorous development of education in the province. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Ding Tingmo delivered a summation. [Excerpt] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Aug 85 HK]

OFFICIALS ATTEND LHASA ACTIVITIES--Lhasa, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--Local artists presented a variety of programs here this evening to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Tibet autonomous region. Among the 1,000 people present were Hu Qili, member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party central committee, Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Qyaincain, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress standing committee, and other members of the central delegation who came here earlier this week. Songs and dances expressed Tibetans' desire for luck, happiness and bumper harvest. Best received was an ancient drum dance--"goingar"--in which artists were in lama robe and danced to the trumpet accompaniment. This afternoon, vice-premier Li Peng and other members of the delegation visited the Potala Palace. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2037 GMT 30 Aug 85]

LARGE CROWDS FOR CELEBRATIONS--Lhasa, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--All families in this capital of the Tibet autonomous region turned out to attend galas this evening to mark the region's 20th anniversary. Lhasa was a scene of fireworks, dances and a variety of performances by local artists and a troupe from Beijing. More than 7,000 cartridges were fired from two dozen guns, according to the organizers of the celebrations. Members of the central delegation joined a crowd of 1,000 on a square in front of the Votala Palace. The leaders took part in group dancing. A visiting Nepalese government delegation and visitors from Hong Kong and Macao also took part. Galas were held at five other places in the city. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 1 Sep 85]

CSO: 4000/368

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG RADIO COMMENTARY ON FIGHTING EARTHQUAKE DISASTER

HK281145 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "United as One to Strive for Victory in the Fight Against Earthquake Disaster"]

[Text] On 23 August, an area in the south of Wuqia County and in the southwest of Shufu County was hit by a strong earthquake, which brought about serious damage and heavy casualties. We express sympathy and solicitude for the people various nationalities of the earthquake-stricken areas. We also extend the assurance of our highest consideration to the cadres, masses, PLA fighters, and armed policemen who have stood at the forefront to fight against the earthquake disaster.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council are much concerned about the people of the earthquake-stricken areas. After the earthquake took place, they promptly sent Comrades Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun, and Cui Naifu to the area to understand the situation, expressing sympathy and solicitude for the people. This has fully shown that the CPC Central Committee and the hearts of the people of the region's nationalities are linked to each other.

The people of the earthquake-stricken areas must work hard and be united as one to rebuild their homeland. They should respond to the concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council with practical actions.

In the course of fighting the earthquake disaster, we realize that our people are great, never bowing to serious difficulties. Our cadres are great people, many of whom have worked at the forefront of the struggle, despite risking their lives. Our PLA fighters and armed policemen are also great people, who have gone to places which are stricken by the earthquake and have made contributions for the people.

We believe that under the good leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, as well as party committees and governments at various levels, and with such great people, cadres, and fighters, we must win in the fight against the earthquake disaster and build our beautiful homeland.

CSO: 4005/1405

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG LEADERS ATTEND TEACHERS' DAY MEETING

HK100757 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] A celebration meeting cosponsored by the Autonomous Region and Urumqi City was solemnly held at the Urumqi People's Theatre this afternoon to mark the first Teachers' Day.

Attending the meeting were Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Amudun Niyaz, Ba Dai, Wang Zhenwen, Fu Wen, Li Shoushan, Bai Chengming, and other party, government, and military responsible comrades of the region, as well as (Liu Bing), vice minister of the state education commission.

The People's theatre was gaily decorated today. At the entrance there was a long banner saluting glorious people's teachers. On the wall of the meeting hall hung eight huge Chinese characters written by Comrade Chen Yun reading as the highest honor is a paragon of virtue and learning.

At 1600 the celebration meeting started amidst the majestic martial music of national anthem. A young pioneer first gave a congratulatory message to teachers of all our nationalities. Following him, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, took the floor. On behalf of the Regional CPC Committee and People's Government, he extended warm festival greetings to the people's teachers of all our nationalities working hard on the education front of Xinjiang. He said, respecting teachers, knowledge, and talented people is a necessity in building China into a country of socialist modernization with a high degree of civilization and a high degree of democracy. The designation of Teacher's Day is just aimed at cultivating the good prevailing custom of respecting teachers, knowledge, and talented people in the whole society. The Regional CPC Committee and People's Government have decided to perform 11 practical deeds for teachers and educational undertakings before and after Teachers' Day this year. The region will do more for teachers of all nationalities and educational undertakings along with the future expansion of production, development of the economy, and increase in revenues.

Comrade Wang Enmao concluded with emphasis: Reform of the system of education is now being carried out throughout the region. Teachers of all our nationalities must take an active part in the reform. In reforming the system of educational management, educational thinking, teaching methods, and content of courses, they must be bold in making explorations and blazing new trails and

make possible the faster development of the region's education so as to train more and better-educated people who can meet the needs of the four modernizations.

When speaking at the meeting, (Liu Bing), vice minister of the State Education Commission, extended warm congratulations and best regards to teachers of all nationalities working in Xinjiang. He said, like millions of teachers in other parts of our country, over the years teachers of all nationalities in Xinjiang who are loyal to the people's educational undertakings, have worked very hard to develop education in the minority areas and to train people for the four modernizations. Their great contributions deserve to be respected by and made known to the whole society.

CSO: 4005/1405

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI DECISION ON SENDING CADRES TO RURAL AREAS

HK091116 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpts of the decision on sending a large number of cadres deep into rural areas to strengthen grassroots work which was issued by the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee on 6 September 1985]

[Text] The decision says: With a view to further promoting all reforms and the readjustment of the production mix in rural areas, strengthening grassroots work, and invigorating the rural economy, the provincial CPC Committee has decided that about 5,000 cadres should be sent from party and government organs and some institutions of the province, prefectures, cities, and counties to rural areas to help the basic levels with work. Cadres sent to rural areas should rotate once a year. This system should be adhered to for a certain number of years.

The decision points out: Sending a large number of cadres to the basic levels in rural areas to help them with work is a practical system of the guiding ideology put forward by the central authorities that a leading organ must serve the masses and basic levels. It is also an important measure for restoring and carrying forward the excellent traditions and work style of the party. Party and government organizations and leading cadres at all levels must fully understand the important significance of this decision, must conscientiously carry it out, and must vigorously support the system of sending personnel. We demand that all cadres, especially young cadres, be eager to go to the basic levels and engage in practice, humbly study, and conscientiously face up to the test. In the future, it is necessary to regard whether or not a cadre has undergone tempering by working at a basic level as an important basis for selecting and promoting cadres.

The decision says This time, cadres of the party, government, and mass organs at three levels -- the province, prefectures, and cities and counties -- are mainly the ones to be sent. Cadres of some institutions may also be sent. The cadres who are sent must have correct and good ideology and work style, must be in good health, must work enthusiastically, and must have a fairly high ideological and policy level. It is essential to especially select some outstanding middle-aged and young cadres, including suitable persons for the third echelon at all levels, so that they can directly face up to tempering and the test. The cadres sent must also include a certain number of backbone leaders.

In conclusion, the decision emphasizes: The provincial CPC Committee has demanded: All cadres who go down to rural areas must persistently eliminate the left and destroy the old, must emancipate their minds, must be determined to carry out reform, and must work vigorously and creatively. Moreover, they must study hard, must study theory, policies, science, technology, and management, and must persist in going deep into practice. In linking theory with practice, they must steel themselves and enhance their abilities. They must be modest and prudent, must respect grassroots cadres, [words indistinct], must do more practical work, must indulge in less empty talk, must abide by discipline and the law, must avoid the past and old leftist method of taking on what ought to be done by others and resorting to coercion and commandism, and must splendidly accomplish all tasks assigned by party organizations.

CSO: 4005/1405

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI DECISION ON TRAINING OF RURAL CADRES

HK091431 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Of the decision on strengthening the work of training rural grassroots cadres issued by the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee on 6 September 1985]

[Text] The decision says: Training rural grassroots cadres on a large scale is necessary for consolidating and developing the excellent rural situation, is an important strategic measure for pushing forward rural reform and developing the rural economy, and is basic rural construction work. Considering the urgent needs in current grassroots work, we must, from now on, spend about half a year's time on conducting short-term training for rural grassroots cadres by stages and in groups. We must then form this into a system and train them by rotation. The period of each course is 2 to 3 months. We must spend about 3 years' on a relatively systematic training of cadres in the aspects of politics, theory, and professional knowledge.

The decision points out: Those who are trained mainly include leading party and government cadres of townships and towns; cadres of propaganda, organization, civil affairs, political, and legal departments, banks, credit cooperatives, industrial, commercial, livestock, and other economic organizations; secretaries of rural party branches; chairmen of village committees; secretaries of CYL branches; chairmen of women's congresses; and public security committee members. The specific contents of training are:

1. It is necessary to conduct education in the basic aim of wholeheartedly serving the people, in giving prominence to ideals and discipline, and in party spirit.
2. It is essential to conduct education in the basic tasks of rural party branches and grassroots political power and education in the work method of the mass viewpoint and the mass line.
3. It is imperative to conduct education in basic knowledge of rural commodity production, in the principles and policies of the party, and in socialist democracy and the legal system.

At present, we must put the focal point of education on the issues of readjusting the production mix and of developing township and town enterprises. Under the

unified leadership of prefectural, city, and county CPC committees, party schools of the prefectural, city, and county CPC committees are to be responsible for training in a concentrated way. Party schools of the prefectural and city CPC committees must mainly train township and town cadres, while party schools of the county CPC committees must mainly train cadres below the township level.

The decision demands: CPC committees at all levels must include the work of training rural grassroots cadres on their important agenda and, on the basis of investigation and study, formulate specific plans and carry them out.

CS0: 4005/1405

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI GOVERNOR THANKS CADRES ON TEACHERS' DAY

OW100220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1057 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--Outstanding teachers are being commended throughout China to mark the teachers' day tomorrow.

In Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, 260 educators were commended today at a meeting held by the city government.

Special honor was given to 95-year-old Wu Ruo'an, a nationally-known educator who began teaching at the age of 20. He received a traditional Chinese painting of peaches and plums, in recognition of the fact that his former students are found all over China.

In Chinese the phrase, "peaches and plums" means pupils or disciples.

Medals and certificates of honor were given to 774 teachers by the provincial government of Jiangsu, east China.

In Wuhan, capital of Hubei province in central China, 14 teachers were given the titles of "model teacher, special class". These were among the 1,114 teachers commended by the city government.

The BEIJING DAILY commended 40 primary, middle school and kindergarten teachers, giving each a bonus.

A meeting was held in Xining, capital of Qinghai province, at which 121 teachers were honored. Governor Song Ruixiang also expressed thanks to cadres of central departments in this northwest China province for their help in improving teaching.

More than 3,000 functionaries from departments under the Party Central Committee and State Council are now working in all provinces and autonomous regions except for Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Liaoning and Tibet to help train primary and middle school teachers or improve school management.

The one-year scheme was initiated by top Chinese leaders including communist party secretary-general Hu Yaobang.

CSO: 4000/368

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

LEADERS CELEBRATE TEACHERS DAY--Yesterday morning [10 September], over 5,000 teachers of Xining area went to the Xining gymnasium in high spirits and celebrated the Teachers' Day. The celebration meeting was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial and city party, government, and military such as Yin Kesheng, Liu Feng, Ma Wanli, Song Lin, Yang Wenjin, Yang Maojia, Han Fucui, (Zhi Liangwu), (Qiao Shuxian), and (Lu Baoyun). The province's and city's artists, writers, and sportsmen gave performances at the meeting, and extended greetings to the honored teachers of the people. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 85 HK]

EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The provincial work conference on education opened in Lanzhou yesterday afternoon. Governor Chen Guanyi delivered an opening speech. Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, took the floor at the opening ceremony. After affirming the achievements made by the province in education, he stressed: In order to invigorate Gansu's economy, we must first vitalize its education and accelerate the training of talented people. CPC Committees and governments at various levels should work for both the economy and education. They should also consciously implement the central decision on reform of the education system. They should make less empty talk and do more actual work so as to solve concrete problems existing in education work. Efforts must be made to publicize and commend good deeds by exemplary teachers, and cases of beating and swearing at teachers should be sternly dealt with. Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report on the province's education work and concrete problems related to reform of education. Nie Dajiang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Attending the opening ceremony were Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, Wang Bingxiang, Jia Zhijie, Lu Kejian, Wang Zhanchang, (Wang Shitai), Lan Tianmin, (Li Keru), Hou Zongbin, (Song Yingkui), Wu Jian, Li Qiyang, Nian Dexiang, Zhu Xuanren, and other party and government leading comrades. [Text] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 85 HK]

LEADERS VISIT LANZHOU COLLEGES--According to Gansu Ribao, on the eve of Teachers' Day, leaders of the provincial CPC Committee, advisory commission, and government, and Lanzhou City CPC Committee and government including Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Chen Guangyi, Liu Bing, Nie Dajiang, Wang Jintang, and Hou Zongbin, visited various Lanzhou colleges and schools from 2 to 6 September to attend their opening ceremonies for the new school year and hold talks with the teachers. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Sep 85 HK]

COMFORT VISITS TO TEACHERS--On the eve of Teachers' Day, leading comrades of the party and government in Qinghai have inspected schools, visited teachers, and extended festival greetings to them. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, advisory commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC including Yin Kesheng, Song Ruixiang, Chen Yunfeng, (Wu Shengdao), Zhao Haifeng, Ma Wanli, Yang Maojia, Han Fucui, Bian Yaowu, and Wu Chengzhi have visited some schools and kindergartens in the Xining area and Haidong Prefecture [Excerpt] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Sep 85 HK]

LEADERS HONOR VETERAN COMRADES--The regional CPC Committee and government held a grand rally at the Urumqi People's Theater today to present honor certificates and awards to veteran comrades who have worked in Xinjiang for more than 30 years. Present were Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu, and Janabil, leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the region. In the morning, Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu, and Janabil personally received 22 cadres, intellectuals, and workers who have worked in Xinjiang for more than 30 years. They encouraged them to make new contributions to the cause of socialist construction in Xinjiang. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Sep 85 HK]

JINIAN ATTENDS WUSHU CLOSING--Xian, 26 Aug (XINHUA)--The closing ceremony of the 1985 International Wushu Invitational Competition was held at the provincial stadium in the ancient city of Xian this evening. Bai Jinian, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, and Xu Cai, vice president of the Chinese Wushu Association, presented trophy cups and medals to the top three athletes each of men's and women's all-round events and prizes for outstanding performance to 20 other athletes from 9 countries and regions. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1748 GMT 26 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1405

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEED FOR SOPHISTICATED COMMAND TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSED

HK280339 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Aug 85 p 4

[passage within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO, the newspaper of the People's Liberation Army, calls for the speeding up of the development and application of sophisticated technology in the command and management of troops.

In the course of streamlining the People's Liberation Army, the numbers of personnel working at its headquarters will be reduced at various levels. But the work loads of these commands will not be accordingly reduced. On the contrary, they will be increased.

To improve efficiency, an army under the command of the Shenyang Military Area has introduced an automatic system to manage troop training. In about six minutes, for instance, army leaders can check on the progress of a regiment's military training on a computer. Previously, such a review took at least five or six hours. This shows that an effective way of solving problems arising from staffcuts lies in developing and applying advanced technology.

Nowadays, many units have shown interest in automatic systems for commanding troops. Many of them have been equipped with computers, but it should be recognized that much more remains to be done, for the capacity of computers in quite a few units has not been fully exploited. In some cases they are just used to replace abacuses, telephones and typewriters. At most they are used to store and check simple data.

To speed up the development and application of automatic technology, it is most important to research software packages dealing with troop management. This is an arduous task. While the PLA's general headquarters and scientific research departments tackle it, military units should also identify their own software needs.

These units could cooperate with universities and scientific research institutes, both military and civil. Responsible departments should strengthen their lead in this work. Once a unit succeeds in developing a computerized system, it should let others use it and exploit it to the full.

CSO: 4000/371

END